THE FANCY FAIR-See Special Supplement.

THE
JEWISH CHRONICLE.
(ספר זכרון)

ESTABLISHED 1841.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

No. 1,153.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1891;—NISAN 30, 5651. [24 PAGES PRICE 2D.

BIRTHS.

[By cable]. On the 30th of April אחרון של פסח, at Johannesburg, S.A.R., the wife of **MONES DAVIS**, née Lizzie Creewel, of a son.

On the 30th of April, 1891, at Kincardine-house, 63, Priory-road, West Hampstead, N.W., the wife of **ABRAHAM PINTO**, of a daughter.

On the 30th of April, 1891, at 32, Cutler-street, Houndsditch, the wife of **H. GREENHOLTZ**, of a son.

On the 1st of May, 1891, at 93, Mile End-road, E., the wife of **MORRIS WOOLF**, of a daughter. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.

On the 2nd of May, at 91, Victoria Park-road, the wife of **JAMES WALKER**, of a daughter.—African papers please copy.

On the 2nd of May, at 185, Lodge-lane, Liverpool, the wife of Baron **FELIX DE MENASCE**, Alexandria, Egypt, of a son.

On the 2nd of May, at Clyde House, Broadhurst Gardens, South Hampstead, the wife of **A. E. HAYMAN** (née Rosie Nathan) of a son.

On the 3rd of May, at 47, Gt. Prescot-street, Minories, the wife of **HARRY JACOBS** (née Esther Smith) of a son.—No cards.—African papers please copy.

On the 5th of May, at Ben Venuto, Waverley-street, Nottingham, the wife of **LEIGH JACOBS**, of a daughter.

On the 5th of May, at 29, Great Western-road, Westbourne-park, W., the wife of **ALFRED B. EMANUEL** (née Leonora Glückstein) of a son.—No cards.

On the 6th of May, at 94, Highbury New-Park, N., the wife of **M. FRISCHER** of a son

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th of May, כ״ח ניסן at the Synagogue, Emmerich-on-the-Rhine, by Dr. Bondi, Chief Rabbi of Mayence, **JOSEPH**, eldest son of **S. JACOBS**, of 178, Hackney-road, London, to **NETTA**, third daughter of **LEVI JOSEPHS**, of Emmerich-on-the-Rhine. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd of March, at North Melbourne, Australia, formerly of Haverfordwest, South Wales, **BARRAS MIER**, in his 84th year.

On the 27th of April at 65, Artesian-road, Bayswater, **HELENA**, relict of the late **LOUIS COWAN**, aged 62.

On the 28th of April, at Brighton, in the 83rd year of her age, **FANNY**, relict of the late **MORRIS SOLOMON**, and the beloved mother of Madame Lena Scheyer (late of Brighton) who is left to mourn her great loss alone. She fell asleep in painless peace.—81, Walterton-road, St. Peter's-park, W.

On Thursday, the 30th of April, 1891, יום אחרון של פסח at Ettlebruck, Luxembourg, aged 87 years, **LEON BERL**, the beloved father of Mrs. Alfred Hess, of No. 32, Colveston-crescent, Dalston.—ת׳נ׳צ׳ב׳ה Amen.

On Thursday, the 30th of April, at 61, King-street, Hammersmith, after a long and painful illness, **CLARA**, the dearly beloved wife of **EMIL COHNREICH**, aged 42. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband, children and relatives. May her soul rest in peace.

On the 30th of April at 273, St. Vincent-street, Ladywood, **ISAAC AARON**, aged 72 late of 18, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.

On the 30th of April אחרון של פסח at Ettelbruck, Duchy of Luxemburg, **LEON BERL**, age 87. Half-brother of S. Hess, 57, Grosvenor-road, Canonbury. May his soul rest in peace.

On the 1st of May, at his residence, 18, Pembury-grove, Clapton, **EMANUEL JACOBS**, son of **SAMUEL** and **FRANCES JACOBS**, of 409, Kingsland-road, aged 29 years. Deeply lamented by his sorrowing wife, parents, brothers and sisters. May his dear soul rest in peace.

On the 2nd of May, at Montrose, Preston-road, Brighton, **RACHEL**, wife of Rev. **LOUIS HARFELD**, in her 54th year. God rest her dear soul.

On the 3rd of May, at his residence in Oran, Algeria, **ABRAHAM AFRIAT**, brother of **JUDAH AFRIAT**, of 26, Duncan-terrace, N.

On the 3rd of May, at 169, Evering-road, Stoke Newington, N., **LAVINIA**, the infant daughter of **BARRENT** and **LUCY ELLIS**.

On the 4th of May, at 15, Grosvenor-road, Canonbury, after two days' illness, **JAMES** (Jimmie), only son of **HENRI** and **ROSALIE COOPMAN**, aged 18 years.

On the 4th of May, at Emanuel's Almshouses, Wellclose-square, **REBECCA**, aged 80, last surviving daughter of the late **SAMUEL** and **ELIZABETH GERSHON**, formerly of Commercial-road, E.

DEATHS

On the 4th of May, at his residence, 56, Burton-crescent, W.C., of pneumonia, after a week's illness, **LAURANCE DAVIS**, fourth son of the late Mrs. **M. A. DAVIS**, of 14, Great Alie-street. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing sisters, brother, relatives, and a large circle of friends. God rest his dear soul. Australian and American papers please copy.

On the 5th of May, at 35, Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, **ELIZABETH BERTHA BIERMAN**, aged 68 years. American and Dutch papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever loving memory of **KATIE**, the beloved wife of **ANGEL ANSELL**, who departed this life on the third day of Iyar, 5648, corresponding with the 14th April, 1888.

In loving memory of dear **FLORA** and **ISIDOR**, our dear sister and brother, Mrs. Moss Defries and Isidor I. Lyons, who died May 2nd, 1891, and May 7th, 1884.

MADAME ALPHONSE HARTOG, of Greville-road, Mrs. **HIMES**, of Birmingham, Mrs. **MARKS**, of Portsea, and Mrs. **LEO**, of Kensington, return **THANKS** for kind sympathy shown them during their week of mourning for their lamented sister, Mrs. Sternberg (née Julia Moss), late of Montreal.

MR. and Mrs. ALFRED LEVY, of 19, Southampton-row, W.C., beg to return their sincere **THANKS** for kind letters, cards and visits of condolence for their dear and beloved daughter.

THE TOMBSTONE in loving memory of **SARAH**, widow of the late **JOHN JACOBS**, formerly of 8, Bury-street, E.C., and 117, Queen's-road, Peckham, will be **SET** on **SUNDAY** next, the 10th of May, at 4 p.m., at the West Ham Cemetery. Relatives and friends will kindly accept this, the only intimation.

THE MEMORIAL STONE in memory of the late lamented **SARAH NATHAN**, of 125, London-road, Southwark, will be **SET** at West Ham Cemetery on **SUNDAY** next, May 10th, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends will please accept this intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE to the memory of **MORRIS**, the son of **TOBIAS** and **JULIA GERRITSE**, of 52, Philpot-street, will be **SET** on **SUNDAY**, May 10th, at Edmonton Cemetery, at 4 o'clock, Friends please accept this intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE in memory of the late Mrs. **SARAH JOSEPH**, of 3, Rathbone-place, W., will be **SET** on **SUNDAY** next May 10th, at 3.30 p.m., at West Ham Cemetery. Relatives and friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE in **MEMORY** of **REBECCA**, the beloved wife of **RAPHAEL JACOBS**, will be **SET** on **SUNDAY** next, May 10th, at 4 p.m., at West Ham Cemetery. Relatives and friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE in memory of the late Mrs. **JANE ISAACS** will be **SET** on **SUNDAY** next May 10th, at West Ham Cemetery at 4·30 p.m.—Sam's Coffee House, 9, King-street, Aldgate.

MR. and Mrs. I. L. DEFRIES, of 10, Tenter-street, North, Goodman's-fields, regret to inform their relatives and friends that in consequence of sickness in the family there will be **NO RECEPTION** on שבת קדש פ׳ קדושים, 9th May, 1891, on the occasion of their son **HERMAN'S** בר מצוה, which takes place at the Great Synagogue.

MR. and Mrs. D. LUBELSKI have much pleasure in announcing that their third son, **JACOB**, will be **BAR-MITZVAH** on **SATURDAY**, May 9th, ש״ק פ׳ קדושים חב״ע״ל at the Great Synagogue, Belgrave-street, Leeds. Reception on Saturday and Sunday, May 9th and 10th, at 13, Victoria-place, Leeds. Relatives and friends kindly accept this intimation.

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MR. J. NESTOR-SCHNURMANN has received from the Governors a license to conduct his House, 6, Auriol-road, West Kensington, as a **MASTER'S HOUSE** for the reception of **JEWISH PUPILS** at the above school.

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THE Rev. Dr. GASTER, Chief Rabbi of the Congregation, will **CONDUCT** an **EXAMINATION** in **HEBREW** and **RELIGION**, of the pupils, at this School, on **SUNDAY** next, the 10th inst., between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

The attendance of the Governors and Subscribers and friends of the institution is particularly requested.

By order,
SAMUEL I. COHEN, Sec.
May 5th, 5651—1891.

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THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will take place on **WEDNESDAY, May 13th, 1891**, at 7 p.m., in the Large Hall of the Netherlands' Club, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, E.

S. MONTAGU, Esq., M.P., will preside, and Mrs. **MONTAGU** will distribute the Prizes.

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THE PRESIDENT and COMMITTEE acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of the following Donations received since last advertisement:

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Errata.—In the issue of April 24th: Per Mr. John Hart, Mr. Samuel Harris, should read Mr. Samuel Lewis, and T. A. should read J. A. Per Mrs. Walter Springer should be of Brighton, and Mr. J. de Costa should read Mr. I. de Costa. Per Miss Roco, Mr. J. M. Montefiore should read Mrs. J. M. Montefiore. Per Miss Stella Joseph, Mrs. H. Hayman should be Mrs. Lachman Hayman, Mr. N. M. Karl should be Mr. H. Melbourne Hart, Miss Julian Joseph should be Mrs. Julian Joseph, Mrs. E. D. Moss should be Mrs. Charles D. Moss, and Madame Herbourg should be Madame Otterbourg.

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Per I. Birnbaum, Esq., President.

Charles Samuel, Esq.	£1 0 0

Per S. Alexander, Esq.

Errata: Alexander—, should read Alexander Levay, Esq., 7s. 6d; W. Ladska, should read Walter Ludski, Esq., 7s. 6d., and Mrs. Phillips, should read Mrs. Isaac Phillips, 7s. 6d.

British Orphan Asylum,

MACKENZIE-PARK, SLOUGH.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce that Mr. Alderman **DAVIES**, J.P., has kindly consented to Preside at the **ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL**, to take place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on **THURSDAY, 14th May, 1891.**

Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards are requested to intimate their desire to the Secretary.

The Committee earnestly **APPEAL** for **FUNDS**

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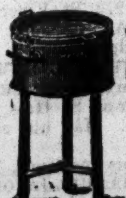

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Calendar for the Week.

Day of Week	Hebrew Date.		Civil Date.		PORTION.	HAPHTORAH.
Fri.	Nisan	30	May	8	קדושים	
Sat.	Iyar	1		9	Lev. xix. 1 to end xx.; also Num. xxviii., 9-16.	Isaiah lxvi.
Sun.		2		10		
Mon.		3		11		
Tues.		4		12		
Wed.		5		13		
Thurs.		6		14		

THIS (Friday) evening, Sabbath commences at 7.
Sabbath terminates to-morrow at 8.23.
This day and to-morrow are Rosh Chodesh Iyar.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

◆

SUNDAY MAY, 10.

United Synagogue.—Elections at the Constituent Synagogues.

Jews' College Literary Society, Paper by Mr. Lucien Wolf, 7·30.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Meeting of the House Committee, at the Institution, 2·30.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

Jewish Home, General Committee, at 13, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, 8·30.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

◆

Mr. Arnold White, none too soon, has seen that he would be held responsible for having helped, more than any other man, to create a Judenhetze in London. In a letter published in the *Times* of Tuesday he writes about the poor "greeners":—

> It is only fair to say that these poor serfs of capital are as much the victims of Christian avarice as of Jewish cupidity. Indeed, from my own experience I should say that the Christian employers are the worse of the two. It will be a disgrace to England if an anti-Semitic cry is raised. There is no necessity for it, and Parliament is not likely to legislate in the desired direction of excluding destitute aliens from any heed to an anti-Semitic agitation. Destitute aliens of all faiths and of no faith are not needed here, and no difference of opinion on this point is likely to arise so long as we maintain strictly the old traditions of England in regard to religious toleration.

These observations do but justice to the undoubtedly philanthropic motives by which Mr. Arnold White is usually actuated and we accept them in all good faith. Charity proverbially covers a multitude of sins and we confess we were not generally able to distinguish between a desire to create a prejudice against the Jewish worker and a wish to keep out from England "pauper-aliens," from much higher, though we still believe, mistaken motives. Anti-alienism is not necessarily anti-Semitism and it would be folly on the part of Jews to confound the two. Both are ruinous to the country which adopts them.

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Mr. Arnold White and others associated with him in the "Anti-Alien" movement should know that Lord Rothschild, Sir Julian Goldsmid and Mr. Samuel Montagu are giving their anxious thought to the problem how the Jews expelled from Moscow and other cities without the "Pale of Settlement" can be assisted without coming to any congested districts in London or elsewhere. The trouble is that we do not yet fully know the real intentions of the Russian Government. Expulsions from Moscow may not necessarily mean even permission to emigrate entirely from Russia. There are two Parties in Russia, one—the Court Party—utterly inimical to the Jews; the other—headed by the Finance Minister—having more knowledge of the Jews and being more in touch with the commercial interests of the Empire, quite well disposed to them and anxious to deal with them justly. For the moment the Court party, having the supreme power, have brought down their iron hand upon our hapless brethren. The result is that scores of thousands of unfortunate Jews, innocent of any crime, are as driven cattle. Whither are they to go? That is the problem that faces the wealthy Jews of the world, and English Jews will not be wanting in assistance in solving that stupendous problem. This much should be remembered by all Jews living in justice-loving England, that they can best show their gratitude for the liberties they enjoy here by preventing it from being supposed by their fellow-countrymen that they are unmindful of the interests of England through their intense sympathy with their brethren-in-faith in Russia.

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The sudden death of the Archbishop of York so soon after his elevation to the Northern Primacy, has naturally excited the warmest sympathy throughout the country, both with his family and with the Church of England in this irreparable loss. In that sympathy we sincerely join. The country has certainly lost in Archbishop Magee one of its ablest public men. In the House of Lords, when Bishop of Peterborough, the late Dr. Magee had established the highest reputation as a parliamentary debater. His views on public questions both within and without the affairs of the Anglican Church were broad and robust, nor were they wanting in vigourous expression. We are enabled to publish a letter which he wrote in the year 1882 upon the suggestion, afterwards adopted, of bringing before the House of Lords the subject of the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The letter is addressed to Mr. Oswald Simon and is as follows :—

"Any motion in the House of Lords condemnatory of the horrible persecutions of the Jews in Russia, would have my warm sympathy and support. My only difficulty as to speaking on behalf of it, should I be present when it is brought forward, would be that I cannot imagine anyone opposing it, or that any argument other than or stronger than the mere recital of the facts would be needed in its favour. I seldom now take part in the debates of the House of Lords, but I should be quite willing, if any occasion arose for defending such a motion as that you speak of, to do so. I am, faithfully yours, M. C. Peterborough."

An ecclesiastic so full of sympathy with the oppressed of all creeds and races is a loss that must be universally felt.

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The small band of Jewish Members of Parliament has been increased to five by the election of Mr. Sydney Stern, son of the late Viscount de Stern, as the Gladstonite member for the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk. At this moment when Jews are occupying unusual attention in the public mind, it is gratifying to find that a Jew has been elected as the representative of a constituency where scarcely a single Jew is an elector. It has been pointed out that Mr. Stern had to contend against much local prejudice, and a great deal of downright falsehood and calumny. An Englishman by birth and training, educated at an English University, and commanding a regiment of English Volunteers, he was taunted in the most ungenerous and untruthful fashion with being an aliun in race and creed.

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Members of the "Reform" Congregation for the first time officially represented the congregation at the meeting held in the Council-room of the United Synagogue on Tuesday last. Yet the heavens did not fall. Orthodox and reformer to a man probably felt all the better for taking counsel one with the other, on a question of general communal interest. Sir Julian Goldsmid's gracious reference to Lord Rothschild as the "acknowledged head of the London Jews" was not the least interesting part of the memorable meeting. The scheme for erecting a great Synagogue in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel has been shelved as much upon its merits as because the thoughts of the community are bent upon schemes of wider application than those affecting the supposed "spiritual destitution" of the Jews of the East End of London. The adoption of Sir Philip Magnus's amendment postponing the consideration of the scheme practically means its abandonment.

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Next Sunday the constituent congregations of the United Synagogue will be in the midst of the mild excitement of the Elections for Wardens, Representatives to the General Council &c. This "Shoolism"—a kind of congregational parochialism—is not to be despised. It prevents the Synagogue in its corporate capacity, from stagnating; it is immeasurably better than the indifference which leads to decay. The election meetings will have a beneficial effect if they arouse a healthy rivalry for serving the congregation. The community generally have much need of an increase in the roll of workers. The work is increasing far beyond the strength of the limited number who show an inclination to perform any share of it. One way of widening the sphere of interest would be to arrange for a regular flow of promotion such as obtains at the Berkeley Street Synagogue. In the Council of the United Synagogue, as well as in the local congregations, it might be found desirable to have less fixity of tenure in all the honorary offices.

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The rapid changes made by the progress of historical and scientific investigation, are nowhere more clearly displayed than in the necessity for frequent new editions of Encyclopædias. Indeed in extensive works of this character, the earlier volumes often become quite out of date before the completion of the whole. This will hardly be the case with Chamber's Encyclopedia, the volumes of which are produced with very commendable rapidity. Nor is this speed obtained at the expense of merit. The sixth volume of the new edition contains an article on the Jews, in the main identical with that contributed to a former edition by the late Emanuel Deutsch. The editors were well advised in making only those alterations that were absolutely necessary in order to bring Deutsch's statements up to date. The Rev. Isidore Harris, M.A. to whom the work of revision was entrusted, has performed his office with tact and reverence. Mr. Harris has introduced the latest available statistics and has taken account of developments of Judaism which, especially in America, have occurred since Deutsch's time. Perhaps a little too much prominence is given to the views of Dr. Krauskopf who after all has only a comparatively small following. But within the limits of space assigned to the article, this account of the Jews, bald though it be, is a clear and succinct summary worthy of the excellent work of which it forms part.

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The volumes of the Expositor's Bible follow one another with laudable rapidity, though the latest addition to the series has less direct value for Jewish readers than the one which immediately preceded it (Isaiah xl-lxvi.). Nevertheless Dr. Kellogg's volume on the Book of Leviticus possesses a special interest at the present moment. The editor is aware of the doubts that critics have thrown on the authenticity of the book, but he meets those doubts with the contention that the New Testament having cited passages from Leviticus as written by Moses, there is no room for an orthodox Christian to question the Mosaic authorship. Here we are brought face to face with a difficulty from which Jewish students are free. On the other hand it is no doubt an advantage from the homiletical point of view to be able to point as Dr. Kellogg does to the levitical sacrifices as *types*. To the Jew the book of Leviticus largely consists of matter which possesses a historical or antiquarian importance only. Still, the reading of Leviticus is not without profit if it recalls the ancient minute dread of sinfulness and the need for atonement and penitence. Just because the formal ceremony of the sacrifice is no longer extant, we can devote our entire attention to its spiritual side. This, though in a sense very foreign to Jewish ideas, is what Dr. Kellogg also does in his new edition. With the main thesis of his argument, however, we have naturally no sympathy.

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Another work has recently appeared from the indefatigable pen o M. Alexandre Weill, entitled "Le faux Jésus-Christ du Père Didon et les faux Prophètes d' Ernest Renan." Speaking of the former work M. Weill says that he strongly suspects it was written without its author having read again the New Testament, or at all events without remembering what it contains; and he cites verse after verse directly contradicting statements made by Père Didon as to the character of Jesus. He points out that all the miracles of the Gospels are modelled, with very slight alterations, on those of the Old Testament, not excluding the supposed miraculous birth of Jesus. M. Weill's opinion of Renan's third book of the History of Israel is stated in the opening words of the second part of his *brochure*: "With the exception of some pages towards the end of this book, there is not one word of truth, not one just view, nor one judgment conformable to historical truth." This is rather severe, of course; but the criticisms of M. Weill are not remarkable for their mildness. His description of Divine law is sufficiently fine to deserve quotation, but we have not space enough for the purpose. Referring to the term "Pietists," which Renan applies to the Prophets of the Bible, M. Weill remarks that the appellation is peculiarly inappropriate, seeing that the Schools of the Prophets were founded to oppose the professional priests. The prophets could not, he urges, be tolerant towards institutions which were denials of the Mosaic law and an affront to God. "One is only tolerant," adds M. Weill, "when like Renan, one believes in nothing. But one is only a just man as long as he attacks injustice whenever he meets it." His whole criticism of Renan's volume is summed up in these words: "His history is false from base to summit. Apart from this, Renan never weighs his arguments; he states them, and that is enough for him . . . . Finally, this is the work of an atheist, who will die a Catholic. People will read it when Moses and Isaiah and Jeremiah are no longer read. But, unfortunately for him, they will be read for ever."

THE KOSHER BUTCHERS.

An important meeting of all the Jewish butchers liscensed to sell hind quarters met at the Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, for the purpose of discussing a question relative to the sale of hind quarters.

Mr. JOHN BERLYN, of the firm of Solomons and Nephew, occupied the chair and in his introductory remarks explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing a letter received from Dr. Adler, giving 24 hours notice to abolish the sale of kidney suet.

The CHAIRMAN said that he fully beleived that this meeting was at all times willing to conform to any request of Dr. Adler, but seeing that this fat question was carried on for the past 20 years, he thought it was now out of their (the butcher's) power to bring the Jewish public, who are large consumers of this kidney fat, to substitute other fat.

Mr. E. BARNETT fully concurred with the chairman, and said how absurd to think for one moment that any large family would receive a surloin of beef with the fat torn entirely out.

Upon these remarks, Messrs. J. Nathan, White, Franks, Swabe, and others, said that they might just as well close their shops.

Mr. J. NATHAN said that such a stringent law would drive half the Jewish community to Christian butchers.

Mr. LEWIS WHITE said that selling hind quarters was not a matter of choice of the butchers, but simply meeting a demand of the Jewish public upon which they had no power of control.

A resolution was then moved, and unanimously carried, that a deputation wait upon Dr. Adler, telling him that to discontinue the sale of kidney fat and hind quarters was quite impracticable.

The meeting then adjourned with a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. John Berlyn.

WE understand that Mr. Solomon J. Solomon's picture "The Judgment of Paris," has been sold for 800 guineas.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.—A great compliment has just been paid to the Jewish community by the appointment of Mr. Henry M. Hyams, a coreligionist, to the head mastership of the Church Row Board Schools. There were some 600 candidates for the post. Mr. Hyams will be known to our readers as the indefatigable secular teacher and superintendent of the religion classes at Hanbury Street Board School, through whose exertions the poorest children of the district are, during the winter months, provided with dinners daily. Mr. Hyams was educated at Radnor Middle Class School, and at the age of 17 obtained a Queen's Scholarship, of the value of £80 a year, for two years. It is a point worthy of note that owing to his religious scruples he was refused admission to every training college in England, and was compelled to obtain his qualifications by private study. He obtained the first place at the London School Board's Certificate Examination and many Science and Art Certificates. Prior to his appointment at Hanbury Street Schools, he served as Assistant Master for ten years at the Duncombe Road Board Schools. It is therefore especially gratifying to see that the London School Board has recognised Mr. Hyams's good work by electing him to this important post. We may add that Mr. Hyams is engaged to Miss Pauline Gollancz, second daughter of the Rev. S. M. Gollancz.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR CHILDREN'S JUDAISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The crushing calamity threatening our brethren in Russia, engrossing, as it should, the best energies of the community to help and ameliorate, overshadows and deadens other movements for the communal welfare. Yet there is another subject as important, to us indeed more urgent, to which the Rev. Dr. Adler forcibly drew the attention of the Bayswater congregation on the seventh day of Passover. The systematic neglect of Hebrew and religion in teaching the children of the middle and wealthy classes, who attend the colleges and middle-class schools in London, the almost criminal indifference of the well to do parents, compared with the sacrifices made by the working classes in the East End for this purpose, was the theme of his discourse. It were indeed unfortunate that words, so earnestly and zealously spoken should fall on barren ground, and not receive the large circulation and consideration they so well deserve.

The pathetic pleading for the religion, the earnest entreaty to remember the happiness of the children may have failed to impress the "men of light and leading," including members of the County Council, London School Board, Vestries, and managers of every communal institution, who were there. Is there indeed nothing to be done for this grave and pressing matter? Are we to wait till some of our brethren of the Berkeley Street Synagogue volunteer to assist us and organise a proper method and system? It is very often said that the children can choose for themselves, when they arrive at a proper age, but surely keeping them in ignorance is not giving them a fair chance to use their judgment. There must be many parents who wish their children, when they become men and women, to remain Jews and Jewesses, who would bitterly regret the decadence of our religion in England. Friends in the North and West of London have lamented the want of opportunity and organization, which would enable them to have their children taught our religion; may I remind them, now is the time, and a simple post-card the remedy. If only 50 parents with the courage of their opinions will send a post card to our revered chief, to the effect that they will willingly pay a shilling per week for the better religious instruction of their children, it will ensure an attempt to satisfy their wishes, whilst if there are 500 parents in London, as I hope and trust, who care as much as this for their children's future, and will express it in this simple fashion it will so strengthen his hand that not only will this burning question be effectually solved, but the much vexed subject of the Chedarim, and the Jewish education of the children of our working classes be cleared up with it. It is well, as some few earnest men have tried, to arouse religious sentiment and belief in our young folk of 15 years of age and upward; it is certainly better to firmly plant it in the minds of our children of 5 years and upward.

Yours obediently,
MORRIS HARRIS,

38, Warrington Crescent, W.
May 4, 1891.

A JEWISH COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE IN ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am writing to you to call attention to a growing need amongst our community, a Jewish Commentary on the Bible in English, a work to offer to Jews such advantages as the Cambridge Bible does to Christians.

At present if a Jew wishes to study his Bible, he must either devote half his life, after having learned Hebrew, to the Talmud, or struggle unaided through the difficult paths of Biblical criticism. The former can be done only by our ministers and Hebrew scholars; other Jews recoiling from the latter course, must be content to remain ignorant of the inner meaning of their most precious heritage.

Yours obediently, S. ANDRADE.
St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.
April 28th, 1891.

RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It will certainly be a source of satisfaction to the civilised world that the Continental Syndicate in Paris find the moment "inopportune" for the conversion of the Russian loan. Within my personal knowledge a prospectus of a Russian trading company was brought before some city friends yesterday, but they declined to have anything to do with the matter, on account of the treatment of the Jews. I would venture to suggest that if every Jewish trader were to "boycott" Russian commerce and finance, some slight effect might eventually be produced on the Government of that country.

Yours obediently
London, 5th May, 1891. L. L.

THE VENTNOR CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.—Mr. Leonard Lyon, 163, Amhurst road, Hackney, writes: Sir,—In answer to Mr. Joseph Miller's letter in your issue of the 1st, I was a patient at this hospital for 14 weeks, and although it is now four years ago, I have not forgotten the kind treatment and constant attention I received there, and am quite of the same opinion as Mr. Miller, that if this excellent charity were brought before the Jewish community, they would be only too willing to recognise it. At the time of Mr. Miller's writing I had nearly completed my arrangements for a Dramatic Entertainment on its behalf, which will be held at Northampton House, St. Pauls Road, Highbury, on the 30th inst. I hope to have not only the support of our coreligionists, but also of all other creeds, as this is a charity which aids all, regardless of religion.

LADY ROTHSCHILD has sent out cards for a Ball on Monday night in honour of the *début* of her daughter.

DALSTON SYNAGOGUE.—The honorary officers have issued their second annual report. The total number of seats let on December 31st was 269 in the body, and 228 in the gallery, a falling off of 10 and 2 respectively. There still remain 48 gentlemen and 40 ladies' seats unlet. While the attendances on ordinary Sabbaths are good, the want of punctuality with which the worshippers assemble continues to call for immediate redress. The Bible and religion classes, conducted by the Rev. H. Gollancz, continues to be held every Sunday. The question of the abolition of offerings was brought up during the year at a meeting of the Board of Management, and after an exhaustive discussion it was finally resolved to make no alteration for the present in the system of offerings.

JEWISH COMMUNAL LEAGUE.—On Sunday evening an entertainment, "A Tour through the Highlands," was given by Mr. L. L. Joseph, assisted by the Misses A. Van Mentz, Maud Levy, Doddie Benjamin and Julia Joseph. Mr. E. L. Mocatta presided.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.—"ELECTION SUNDAY."

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The following is the nomination list at the St. John's Wood Synagogue; the lists of the other constituent synagogues were published in last week's *Jewish Chronicle*:—

WARDENS.—Mr. Asher I. Myers, *Mr. Albert M. Woolf.

REPRESENTATIVES AT COUNCIL (6).—*Mr. A. Arnholz, Mr. Maurice Cohn Mr. M. De Saxe, *Mr. L. Farmer, *Mr. E. N. Frankenstein, Mr. M. A. Green, Mr. D. Hyams, Mr. Henry Jacobs, Mr. John Marcus, Mr. A. Saunders, *Mr. R. Sonnenthal.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (9).—*Mr. H. A. Abrahams, *Mr. A. Arnholz, Mr. E. Berg, *Mr. A. Davis, *Mr. M. De Saxe, Mr. M. Duparc, *Mr. L. Farmer, Mr. L. Felsenstein, *Mr. E. N. Frankenstein, Mr. Alfred Henry, Mr. D. Hyams, Mr. Louis Hyams, Mr. Henry Jacobs, Mr. Henry Jones, *Mr. G. S. Marks.

DELEGATE.—Mr. H. A. Abrahams.

Those against whose names an asterisk is placed are at present in office.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE.

—o:o—

On Monday last a special meeting of the Yehidim of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue was held in the Vestry Room, Bevis Marks, Mr. ABRAHAM MOCATTA was voted to the Chair.

Mr. E. S. POOL, in the absence of his father, Mr. Salamon Pool, moved the following resolution in accordance with notice previously given: "That no Yahid shall be eligible for Parnass or Gabay unless his payments for Finta and Offerings to the Synagogue shall amount to six pounds per annum for each of the two years prior to his nomination; such offerings shall not include contributions for Beth Haim and Nedabot." Mr. Pool said that the intention of the resolution was not to amend any law, but to make the existing law clear and definite.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. H. PINTO.

Mr. GABRIEL LINDO said the Mahamad considered that the resolution was unnecessary. If the object was to raise the status of the office of Parnass, he could understand the qualification being raised, but the practical effect of the resolution would be to increase the amount to be offered from £6 to £6 14s. 6d., which he contended would be ridiculous and insignificant.

Mr. JOSHUA M. LEVY said that the resolution would never have been brought forward if the accounts of the congregation had contained the contributions for Beth Haim and Nedaboth.

The resolution was carried by 8 votes to 4.

Mr. C. A. MOCATTA then moved the following resolution: "That a Committee of three Yehidim (not being Elders) be appointed to confer with the Mahamad as to the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the Synagogue, and as to the sufficiency and suitability or otherwise of the synagogue accommodation for those members living in the Northern and Western districts of London; and whether any, and what course can be adopted to remedy any defects which may be found to exist, and to report to a meeting of Yehidim as early as practicable." Mr. Mocatta said that the two meetings which had been held disclosed the unwelcome fact that complete harmony did not reign in the congregation. There appeared to be three congregations rather than one in which each part was irretrievably bound up with the other. The resolution dealt with two important considerations. the first the state of the finances, the second the question of accommodation. It was generally admitted that the finances were in an unsatisfactory condition, and the Committee would have to decide whether the existing synagogue accommodation met existing requirements. He hoped that a friendly conference would show that all sections of the congregation were striving only for its real welfare.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. I. BOTIBOL.

Mr. A. SEBAG MONTEFIORE said that he did not anticipate any beneficial results from the resolution, which in itself was not of a sufficiently drastic character to justify any departure from the usual course of having congregational matters first considered by the Elders. There were many other pressing questions to be considered, especially the want of a Prayer Book at such a price as would place it within the reach of all classes.

Mr. GABRIEL LINDO said that the Mahamad would welcome any investigation which would cause the Yehidim to see the true state of the affairs of the congregation, which, without being a pessimist, he could only describe as highly unsatisfactory. The Reserve, or Repairs Fund as it was called, had been exhausted, and the deficiency for the current year would have to be met out of the capital. No one could urge that the present accommodation in the West of London was either suitable or sufficient. The Committee could easily come to a conclusion on those points, but a much more difficult task awaited them when they endeavoured to suggest the remedy. He would not be surprised if the result would not entirely accord with the resolution recently arrived at by the Yehidim.

Mr. B. GENESE said he feared that the object of the resolution was to raise again the question of the demolition of the Bevis Marks Synagogue. He would recommend that special efforts should rather be made for the purpose of raising any deficiency, to which he would gladly contribute.

Mr. E. H. D'AVIGDOR said that he could assure the previous speaker that there was no intention on the part of the Mahamad to rush a demolition scheme through. The Yehidim had clearly expressed their views that the Bevis Marks Synagogue should be maintained, and now some other means would have to be found for recruiting the finances, for providing the necessary accommodation for the West of London and for the children of the congregation. While admitting the necessity for the publication of a cheap Prayer Book, he would point out that the main obstacle was a financial one.

Mr. E. S. POOL said that steps should be taken to increase the number of contributors to the congregation or to obtain increased support from the members. The mode of election of Yehidim was utterly out of date, and should be modernised and popularised.

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*, and Messrs. Percy M. Castello, E. S. Pool, and Solomon Sebag were elected the Committee.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

"PROMOTERS OF CHARITY" SOCIETY.—The members and friends of this Society assembled at the Bedford Hotel on the 4th inst., for the purpose of presenting Mr. Michael Raphael with a testimonial in appreciation of his 50 years' untiring service for the "Promoters of Charity." The President (Mr. Solomon Jewell), in handing Mr. Raphael an address and purse, expressed the great pleasure of the members that one of the founders of the Society should still be with them, and in giving a brief sketch of the good work done by the Society during the 50 years it had existed, said how grateful the members were to Mr. Raphael for his zeal, and how thoroughly they appreciated the invaluable services rendered by him. Mr. Raphael, in responding, thanked the President and members in feeling and suitable terms. He said it was a pleasing fact that the present members of the Society were principally the offspring of those old friends who had helped him to form the Charity, and that its present flourishing condition was a proof of the energetic manner in which these gentlemen worked for the cause. Votes of thanks to the President, Vice-President (Mr. Daniel Angel), and Treasurer (Mr. Philip D. Isaacs), brought to a close a very pleasant evening.

THE EAST END SCHEME OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

THE SCHEME "SHELVED."

On the 18th of February last year the Council of the United Synagogue adopted the Scheme of its Executive Committee for the foundation of a synagogue in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, and the establishment of a Provident Society in connection therewith. At the same meeting a Committee, consisting of the Honorary Officers of the Council, with power to add to their number, was appointed to carry out the objects set forth in the scheme. This Committee was authorised to "invite the co-operation of gentlemen being themselves, or representing institutions outside the United Synagogue, willing to co-operate in the measures to be taken to give effect to the scheme."

A meeting of the Committee was held on Monday evening at the Central Synagogue Chambers. There were present, Lord Rothschild, President of the United Synagogue, in the chair; Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., Alderman Faudel Phillips, Messrs. H. A. Abrahams, Marcus N. Adler, D. Benjamin, I. M. Boekbinder, Benjamin L. Cohen, D. Davis, David Davis, Noah Davis, Ellis A. Franklin, J. Goldhill, John Harris, C.C., Maurice Hart, N. S. Joseph, Abraham Levy, H. Landau, Henry Lucas, I. M. Marks, Asher I. Myers, Joseph Pyke, L. Reed, Charles Samuel, Stuart M. Samuel, S. Simons, A. J. Waley, I. Weber, S. Wharman, Albert M. Woolf.

Lord Rothschild, in opening the meeting, said: The Executive of the United Synagogue have thought it right to summon you here this evening. A long time has elapsed since the question which interests us all, and which I hope will be discussed to-night in a friendly spirit, was first mooted. That question was the spiritual destitution among the Jews in the East End, and the best means of providing for their social and moral improvement. If such improvement was necessary when the question was first mooted some years ago, that necessity has to-day in no way diminished. I am not one of those who acknowledge that there has been a large increase, or indeed any increase at all, in the number of Jews in the East End of London. I support the view that the number of Jews conglomerated in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel has been very much exaggerated, and the valuable figures which Mr. Samuel Montagu, whom I am glad to see here, has collected, will bear me out. A census of the number of children of Jewish birth in schools in the East End shows a number below 7,000, which would give a total Jewish population of about 40,000, instead of 100,000 as is alleged. But whether it be 40,000 or 100,000, this in no way affects the question we all have at heart. The broad fact remains that there live in close approximation to each other a large number of coreligionists, with what are called minor Synagogues—some of them are good synagogues—of their own, who, through the migration of Jews to other parts of the metropolis, are not now so much in touch with the whole congregation as they were years ago; and it is our duty to improve their position in every way. Many schemes have been discussed in various forms on various occasions. The scheme of the Executive Committee of the United Synagogue, which is now before you, received, I may say, the rough approval of the Council. It would have been my duty to have presented the scheme to you some time ago, but other events of importance, such as the election of a Chief Rabbi, intervened. It has been thought advisable to call you together at this opportunity and to ask your opinion of the scheme in its entirety and in its details. I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the day is not far distant when a scheme of some kind will have to be carried out. But I cannot also conceal from myself that there is little or no enthusiasm for the present scheme; and if I want proof I have it in this empty room and in the few who have come here. If the scheme had met with enthusiasm, if the large mass of Jews in the metropolis had thought the present moment suitable for carrying it out, they would have sent their representatives here to pick holes in the scheme. I regret to find that there is little enthusiasm for the scheme at the present time. The reason can easily be understood. Great events are occurring in our history, and the community feels that greater calls than the one now under consideration will come upon them at no distant period. However much they may feel the necessity of improving the position of the Jews in the East End, it is possible that this year, when so many appeals are before us, they do not intend to support the scheme. No scheme of this kind can be successful if it do not meet with the moral and financial support of the whole Jewish community. Even if a munificent donor came forward and provided the whole of the money, we should not have attained our object unless it had the moral support of the community. Under these circumstances it rests with the gentlemen present to decide either that the first resolution of the scheme be moved, which might meet with a direct negative, or that the entire question be referred to a Select Committee to study the details. Whatever course commends itself to you will also commend itself to me.—(Cheers.)

Sir Julian Goldsmid, having been called upon by Lord Rothschild to open the discussion, said: Together with Mr. Alfred J. Waley, the late Senior Warden of the Berkeley Street Synagogue, I have come here to represent that synagogue in accordance with your wish. I may say at once that I cannot support the establishment of a big synagogue in the East of London. I think that now, when anti-Semitism is rampant in almost every country, is a most inopportune time for such a scheme. It is our duty to scatter the Jews over different parts of London. The system of the ghetto does the greatest possible harm to the Jew. That system which is now being enforced in Russia is calculated to bring great trouble. I should regret, therefore, if the Jews in London, led by Lord Rothschild, the acknowledged head of the Jews in London, were to create a ghetto in our midst. We know that the society just established by Lord Dunraven, though professedly anti-Alien, is anti-Semitic in its origin, and was intended to do something against the immigration of Russian and Polish Jews; and if we were to carry out the resolution we should be offering a handle to those gentlemen which they would not be slow to seize. Therefore this is not the time when we should think of taking any such step. But apart from these considerations, which to me are of paramount importance, I doubt whether the people would accept the benefits you purpose to confer upon them. Some of the places of worship which they attend are very poor and unsanitary; yet they are attached to a particular Chazan or priest, and it would be difficult to attract them away from their Synagogues to worship in other Synagogues. If you are going to erect a great building, you must be sure that the people want it and that the money will not be abstracted from more useful purposes. The question of a Provident Society stands on a different footing; but the Provident Society is a thing impossible irrespective of the scheme for a great synagogue. There is a section of the population which are not yet acclimatised to provident schemes nor have they the means to subscribe to them. On all these grounds, as there has already been a delay of one year, it would be good to delay the question for another year. I would suggest, therefore, that we would do best to meet again this day a year. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Noah Davis: The size of the proposed synagogue does not at all enter into the resolution of the Executive Committee. But dealing for a moment with the question of size, it may be well to point out that in every city on the continent there are synagogues of larger dimensions than the one we propose to erect. In Berlin there is a synagogue capable of accommodating 4,000 persons. Therefore, the synagogue we wish to put up cannot be of excessive size if it is not to provide for more than 1,000 worshippers. The proposed synagogue is intended for those who have none to attend except those hovels and dens at which they are charged considerably more than we intend to charge. I deny that the synagogue is likely to prove an attraction to immigration. We do not propose to pauperise. On the contrary, we intend to give nothing for which people will not have to pay, whereas they obtain these things at present for nothing. The result of the last speech, if we suffered ourselves to be guided by it, is to do nothing. The United Synagogue in its corporate capacity can only deal with synagogues. We, who have given our time to the scheme, believe that the class of people we propose to benefit are only accessible through religion. The Shool is the centre of their religious and their social life, and they can only be approached through the Shool. The United Synagogue is ready to take on itself the burden of maintaining the proposed synagogue, but it has not the means of erecting it without the help of the community at large. If the community is wanting in approval the present scheme must drop, but we cannot stand with our hands folded, and do absolutely nothing. Events are marching rapidly. The habits of the foreign Jews in the East End, if not a menace, give rise to serious reflections on the community as a whole. Our motives are not wholly philanthropic; our own personal interests are involved, for we will have to take care of ourselves in looking after them. In order to bring the discussion to a practical issue, I beg to move the first resolution of the scheme: That it is desirable to found and erect a synagogue in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel for persons of the Jewish religion who use the Polish or German ritual, such synagogue to be a constituent of the United Synagogue.

Mr. Benjamin L. Cohen: I rise to second the motion, and before dealing with the question before us, I am sure I express the feeling of us all when I say how much pleasure it has given us to see Sir Julian Goldsmid in this Council Chamber and to receive the benefit of his ripe experience in counsel—(Hear, hear). But I am bound to say that I do not consider his ideas to be a potent contribution to the end we have in view. We all desire a dispersion of the Jews, and I hold that a synagogue which will facilitate a form of worship similar to our own is a means that will not contribute a stimulant, but will prevent the congestion which is a source of much trouble to us. I maintain that the multitude of minor synagogues, and many do not deserve the name of synagogue at all, do attract people to one locality, and so far from the Federation having conferred a boon, it has been a cause of the most cruel mischiefs inflicted on the best and truest interests of our community. Its contribution towards Anglicising these foreign Jews is to have placed among them a gentleman who I have no doubt is as learned as his name implies, but who when he came here did not understand the language of the country, and who now goes about preaching doctrines calculated to wed our foreign brethren to practices I might almost describe as superstitious. The time has come to substitute for these people a proper form of worship, and to adopt other means to bring them into the body politic. There is much to be said for the contention that the present moment is not inopportune for carrying out the scheme, and if I second the motion, it is because I desire that the movement shall at least be instituted now.

Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P.: I am pleased to find myself in accord with Lord Rothschild, with Sir Julian Goldsmid, and, to a certain extent, with my brother-in-law, Mr. Cohen. I must, however, lose no time in refuting what I consider almost a libel which Mr. Cohen has pronounced on Dr. Lerner. It is true that when he came here he could not speak English, but now he is perfectly competent to do so, and actually does preach in the vernacular. For the last quarter of a century or more I have always been in favour of the establishment of local synagogues of moderate size, and I am glad to find that this policy has been taken up by the United Synagogue. It is incorrect to declare that a synagogue does not attract Jews to a particular locality. Synagogues, such as the Bayswater, the St. John's Wood, the New West End, and the Hammersmith, have undoubtedly attracted our coreligionists to the respective localities in which they are situated. More synagogue accommodation is wanted in the South of London, and I am glad to see that an application has come to the United Synagogue from Poplar for a synagogue in that district. If the United Synagogue can see its way to establish such a synagogue, it will be doing good work, and will also be following its conservative instincts in not establishing synagogues if they are not demanded. My action in respect to the Federation has not been to create synagogues, but to suppress insanitary ones; and I am glad to think that by this action some have been shut up, and others put in proper repair. Within the last two years two synagogues have been built perfect, though small, and have replaced others of unsanitary character. I would suggest that the United synagogue should create another Jewish centre if possible to the North-East of Stepney to prevent the congestion in Whitechapel; and if my relative would establish a branch of the Board of Guardians eastwards of Stepney he would do more than anything else to disperse the Jews. I have been placed in possession of the recent census of aliens in the East and Middle Wards of Whitechapel, which include Goulston Street, Booth Street, Brunswick Buildings, Hanbury Street, and Brady Street, and I am glad to find that the gross exaggerations that have been made as to the extent of the foreign population are refuted by the figures. In a total population of 15,222, there were 5,076 aliens, who, it must be remembered, are not all Jews. I look forward to the complete census returns to show that the number of Jewish aliens is not as large as alleged, and that a great synagogue is not required at present.

Mr. Maurice Hart: I agree as to the undesirability of attracting Jews to one centre; but we must recognise the mischief and deal with it if it exist. There is no difference of opinion that there is a great chasm between the English and the foreign Jews, and the scheme before us is an attempt to bridge over the chasm which reflects on the rich and presses hard on the poor. The question of a synagogue is not whether it shall be large or small, but that the United Synagogue should anchor among these people and bring them into our organisations. I emphatically deny that a well organised synagogue will be an attraction to foreigners to come here, but I admit that if the scheme did not meet with the material and moral support of the community generally it would be absolutely useless to go on with it. Mr. Montagu says that no further synagogue accommodation is wanted in Whitechapel, but a report issued last year by a meeting of ministers over which Dr. Adler presided, expresses an altogether opposite view. After all £20,000 is not so large an amount. In Hampstead a great portion of the £16,000 or £18,000 required for the erection of a synagogue has to be found for people who ought to be able to raise the amount themselves. Yet when we want £20,000 for what I may describe as a national object we meet with the greatest diffidence and difficulties in finding such an amount.

Sir Philip Magnus: I am here this evening not as the representative of any particular synagogue but on the invitation of our Chairman. I need not enter fully into the reasons which have induced me to hold decided views on the question, that do not altogether coincide with those of the speaker who has just addressed you. I am desirous of seeing the Jews scattered far East of Whitechapel, where they can dwell in more sanitary conditions than are possible in what may well be compared to a Ghetto. What is desired is that we should be fairly unanimous in some line of action. The time is not opportune, because it is quite certain that we here are not unanimous. We must also consider the difficulty that will be experienced in finding the requisite funds, small as they seem to be. We know the resources of the United Synagogue are not so large as to permit of its carrying out the scheme single handed. I believe that the scheme is not sufficiently popular with the Jews in London to induce them to subscribe largely, and there can also be no doubt that before long the Jews in London will be called upon to make heavy pecuniary sacrifices for their unfortunate brethren in Russia. When a scheme for their emigration comes to our notice, rich and poor will, I am confident, do all they can to bring about a state of things that will enable them to lead brighter lives than at present. For all these reasons I move as an amendment: That it is inexpedient at the present movement to take any steps for providing further synagogue accommodation in the East End of London. [Sir Philip Magnus subsequently substituted "in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel" for "in the East End of London."]

Mr. Alderman **Faudel Phillips**: I rise to second the amendment, not because I agree with Sir Philip Magnus, or with Mr. Montagu, or with Sir Julian Goldsmid, but because I absolutely agree with what our Chairman has told us. What we want is not only entire financial, but entire moral support. Lord Rothschild has told us, and he is not in the habit of making mistakes, that the size of this meaning has disappointed him. Even if this meeting were a large one, the answer of the community is just as significant, for the meeting is divided against itself. Under these circumstances I cannot help feeling that however important a synagogue in the East of London may be, it is more important that a small body like the Jews of London should be absolutely in harmony in all they undertake.

Mr. I. M. **Boekbinder**, as a representative of a minor synagogue, declared that the members of such synagogues did not require a large synagogue, and would not abandon the buldings which they cherished.

The meeting then divided on Sir Philip Magnus's amendment:

For - - - - - -	14
Against - - - - -	10
	—
Majority for - - - -	4

As the meeting was attended by 32 gentlemen, it will be seen from the foregoing figures that 8 abstained from voting.

On the motion of Sir **Julian Goldsmid**, a vote of thanks was passed to Lord Rothschild for presiding.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The sad, the hopeless, and the forlorn, are again as prominent at the Royal Academy as they were last year. There is nowhere struck a strong note of love, or of hope, or of trust in the brightness of the future by any one of our leading artists who, taken as a rule, seek to squeeze out of the prosaic and the downcast that element of pathos which lures and is almost as unattainable as a will-o'-the-wisp. No dream of fair women, no effort to attain the beautiful lights up here and there the monotony of hopelessness, even the landscapes are redolent of autumn and decay. That this spirit of depression is not in accord with the public sentiment, is sufficiently proved by the high prices charged in the auction room for examples of an art free from the blight of pessimism which has come upon us in these latter days. It is to be hoped that our artists will note this fact. The Chancellor of the Exchequer drew attention at the Royal Academy Banquet to the absence also from the exhibition of religious pictures, themes which were wont to inspire artists in the past. This is to be regretted, if it were only for the fact that the lack of spontaneity is so noticeable this year that so valuable a source of inspiration could ill be neglected.

The ranks of the Jewish artists receive but few accessions. Among the more prominent of former exhibitors, the chief advance is marked by Mr. Joseph Mordecai. His "Arthur W. Pinero, Esq.," is an excellent piece of work well modelled and brilliantly lighted. The dramatist is seated in an armchair, over which is thrown a fur rug. In his hand he holds a pen, emblem of his craft. His black velvet coat is a triumph as a rendering of texture, and is eloquent of that easy comfort so grateful to those who write much. Mr. Mordecai has been fortunate in his sitter, for Mr. Pinero possesses a marked and characteristic personality, suggestive in some of its features of a Jewish origin. The result is a fine picture, full of evidence of unflinching and carefully-studied work, which well earns for it the prominent position on the line accorded to it.

Mr. Solomon J. Solomon's delicate and gracefully conceived "Judgment of Paris" is a capital study of the nude, remarkable for originality in the hardihood with which Paris is banished from the composition.

The three contending beauties are in an apple orchard rich with blossom. Paris, golden apple lies at the feet of the fortunate fair. If the drawing of this, the principal figure, be not altogether faultless, it forms the chief attraction of a graceful picture. We are grateful to the artist for his gaiety of colour which stands out brightly amidst its sober sad-coloured surroundings. The drapery, of which there is but a meagre quantity, is correctly studied as all Mr. Solomon's drapery is, whilst the drawing of the figure to the left holding a shield is a fine achievement even for him. A second representative of Mr. Solomon's easel is entitled, "Portrait of a Lady," in which many will recognise the wife of a popular member of the community. The lady, attired in a black silk dress, with lace mittens, and a scarf of the same material lightly held by a brooch, is seated in a chair, her pose, especially the treatment of the hands, being natural and lifelike. The carnations are truly and solidly painted, and although the lines of the mouth appear a little hard, the upper portion of the face could not be better. A terra-cotta background, delicately subdued by a gold pattern lends adequate relief to this reticent yet forcible portrait. Mr. J. E. Jacobs has sought his subject afield in "Haymaking," an idyl of a summer day, when the scent of the south wind hovers over the meadows. A young girl lazily turns over the hay with which the labourers near by are loading the wain, whilst in the distance are seen the brown barns nestling under the elms. The artist, who is well-known as director of the drawing-classes at the Jews' Free School and at the Westminster Jews' Free School, has succeeded in producing a picture full of charm and suggestion. Another Honorary Director of drawing at the Jews' Free School, if we mistake not, is Mr. B. S. Marks, who is represented by "A Portrait." This is in effect a "Portrait of Mr. B. S. Marks" by himself, firmly and boldly painted. Treated in a Rembrandtesque method, a strong effect of light and shade is obtained by means of the round hat which he is represented as wearing. The light plays pleasantly in the grisly beard and round the corners of the gentle mouth, and illumines the face of an artist who has rarely painted anything better than this. Among the few flower pieces in the exhibition, that of Miss Miriam Davis, entitled "Pure emblems of pleasure," is noticeable for its refinement of colour. This artist is at home when depicting such subjects with which she has evident sympathy. The emblems of pleasure, in this instance, are azaleas and mimosa. From the hand of another lady, Miss Minnie Cohen, comes a pleasing country scene in the fall of the year, entitled "The year is growing old"—children burning sticks in a wood. The picture is noticeable for the reality with which the chilly atmosphere of late autumn is conveyed. Miss Cohen also sends "Mrs. Berend," a reposeful portrait of an elderly lady, full of tenderness and sympathy. "Down Channel" evidences the return of Mr. Frank Emmanuel to the seascapes, with which he made his debut. Painted under the inspiration of the work of Mr. Henry Moore, the white cliffs and sails in the distance help to lighten a somewhat sombre foreground. Mr. L. Bruck-Lajos in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn; the Landlord's Tale," goes to the opposite extreme, and depicts an inn parlour, into which the white light pours with dazzling clearness. The landlord, whose face and demeanour recall Gaspard in "Les Cloches de Corneville" recounts his tale to his guests seated round the table, upon whose interested and blanched faces can be read the burden of his story. The listeners are well grouped, and save for a certain dryness of treatment, the picture succeeds in attaining its aim. Mr. Carl Schloesser's work resembles in many ways that of Mr. Bruck-Lajos, and is painted in the same school. He contributes two *genre* pictures entitled "Compulsory Education" and "A Country Doctor" respectively. In the former the scene is laid in Bavaria, two unwilling young scholars being represented setting out on their way to school. A more interesting subject is found in "A Village Doctor" seated in a brightly lighted apartment surrounded by the paraphernalia of his art. An old woman recounts her daughter's ailments, whilst a dog regards the patient sympathetically. A pleasing scheme of coloration in blue lends a certain charm to the composition. Madame Arsène Darmesteter selects that English episode known in France as "Le five o'clock" for delineation, but she cannot be congratulated upon her manipulaton of the masses of white which constitute the chief elements of a spotty picture. A portrait of "Alderman Mark, Mayor of Manchester," is contributed by Miss Magnus, and portraits of Herr Weiner, violinist, and Mrs. Max Hecht, are sent by Mr. J. B. Burgess, R.A., and Mr. Percy Bigland. In the water-colour room will be observed a pretty drawing, "Those happy days long gone," by Miss Ellen G. Cohen, representing a half-length of a youthful maiden with pensive eyes, in a white gown. Judging from her apparent years, the happy days referred to in the title cannot have been in a very remote past. There are miniatures of Mrs. A. de Mattos Mocatta and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon.

The general verdict upon this year's Academy will be that it is not an Exhibition of extraordinary merit, though there are a few remarkable pictures. A gallery, however, which contains such portraits as those by Mr. J. S. Sargent must be accorded some claim to distinction.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL HYAM.

By the death on the 26th ult. of Mr. Samuel Hyam, of 109, Westbourne Terrace, at the age of 78, another link has been severed that united the Jewish community of to-day with an elder generation of English Jews now fast disappearing. Mr. Samuel Hyam was a native of Ipswich. His father, Mr. Hyam Hyam, had a large family, all of whom become well-known figures in the community. His youngest son, Mr. Simon Halford, and his daughters, Mrs. Spiers and Mrs. De Pass, are the surviving members of the elder branch of the family. From Colchester, where he and his brothers and sisters were brought up, Samuel Hyam proceeded about the year 1836 to Birmingham, and started there the business house of Hyam and Co. About fifty years ago he founded the Leeds house. In 1849 he came to London and established the firm of Hyam and Co., of Oxford Street, now for many years known as Hyam and Co. (Limited). His success in business was the reward of great commercial intelligence, industry and integrity. He was held in high esteem and affection by the large staff employed in the various branches of his establishment. He was a generous contributor to all religious, educational, and charitable institutions. His private charity was considerable, no deserving cause ever being brought under his notice in vain. He took much interest in the foundation and support of the Bayswater and New West End Synagogues. Of the Birmingham Synagogue, with which he was more closely connected in his early life, he remained a contributing member till his death. He was married in 1838 to Phœbe, daughter of Mr. Abraham Levy, who warmly seconded all his benevolent efforts, and who, after more than 52 years of a happy married life, predeceased her husband by a few months. Mr. Hyam leaves three sons, Mr. Arthur Halford, Treasurer of the Bayswater Jewish Schools, Mr. Frederick M. Halford, a Warden of the New West End Synagogue, author of some of the most valued of recent works on the Angler's Craft and a constant contributor to *The Field*, and Mr. Robert Halford, a member of the Committee of the Aged Needy Society. His two daughters are married to Mr. A. D. Lewis and Mr. Ernest Meyer. Mr. Harry S. Lewis, B.A., of Toynbee Hall, is a grandson.

The Late Mrs. H. Guedalla.—On the 2nd April eleven months, the period during which Kaddish is said for the dead, were completed since the death of the late Mrs. H. Guedalla. The occurrence was marked at the Yeshiba Beth Gedaliah in Jerusalem by a special service. Candles were lit, the Talmud was expounded, and the Rev. Jacob Saul Eljashar, Chief of the Yeshiba, delivered a discourse and explained the 25th verse of the 31st chapter of Proverbs, which deals with the merits of a good woman. Other appropriate verses were read, and the Kaddish was recited twice. A special *Ascaba* was offered up for the repose of the soul of the deceased, and a *Meshaberach* was pronounced for the long life and welfare of Mr. Guedalla.

Hampstead Vestry.—Mr. Leopold Farmer, Auctioneer and Surveyor, of 46, Gresham Street, E.C., and 12, High-road, Kilburn, has been re-elected a member of the Assessment Committee of the Borough of St. John, Hampstead. On the 26th of this month will be the date of election for Vestrymen of the Borough of St. John, Hampstead, and we understand that Mr. Farmer (who has been an active member for 9 years and whose term expires on that date) has consented to stand for re-election in response to requests from influential persons in the district which has a large and rapidly increasing number of Jewish residents.

Freemasonry.—For the first time in the history of English Freemasonry two Jews at present hold positions as Grand Officers, viz.: Bro. Samuel Vallentine as Grand Pursuivant, and Bro. S. V. Abraham as Assistant Grand Pursuivant. These officers were invested at the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

THE EXPULSION FROM MOSCOW SUSPENDED.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 5.

It is announced that the Administrative Authorities have suddenly suspended the expulsion of the Jews from Moscow.

[TIMES TELEGRAM.]

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 4.

The following is the greater part of a long letter which an Englishman staying in Moscow has just sent to me with the earnest request to forward it to you for publication. This I feel in duty bound to do. The writer of it is on a visit there to see the French Exhibition about to be opened in the ancient capital, and he appears to have come across an exhibition of quite another kind. No doubt there are plenty of persons ready as usual, from every kind of motive except the right one, to attempt to discredit what he says, but for the present I can only let the writer speak for himself :—

"About 25 years ago the benevolent Alexander II. permitted Jewish artisans to settle freely in all the large cities of the Empire, but in their yearly passports there was always a clause to the effect that the passport was valid only in places where Jews were allowed to reside. The officials took advantage of this to turn Jew artisans out of Moscow and other places. The way in which the police treated the Jews is best illustrated by the fact that artisans of the Hebrew race were only permitted to sell articles actually made by themselves. For instance, a watchmaker was only allowed to repair watches. If the authorities caught him selling watches they generally seized his whole stock and expelled him from Moscow, although, according to law, a Jew artisan could only be expelled when his name had been struck off the list of the artisan corporation to which he belonged. At last, young Jewish lawyers or articled clerks, were suddenly told that they had better discontinue their work as there was no chance for them ever to become lawyers.

"But the bulk of the Jewish population of Moscow enjoyed undisturbed peace under the former Governor, General Prince Dolgorouki, whose benevolence and liberality were well known. The intrigues of his opponents of the new barbarous school of Russian Chauvinists obliged him to retire. Until his successor, the Grand Duke Sergius, arrives, the place is filled by General Kostanda, who is a purely military disciplinarian, and obeys all orders to the letter. The time had come for publishing the new edict against the Moscow Jews on April 9. That the authorities should have published it on the very eve of the Russian Easter, the great festival of their Church, when vast crowds of the Orthodox, filled with religious enthusiasm capable of degenerating into militant fanaticism on the slightest provocation, are assembled round every church, and, moreover, just at the time of the Jewish Passover—this, I think, is the most spitefully cruel and dangerous piece of anti-Semitic legislation ever devised even in Russia.

"The first day of the Passover was a day of mourning for the Russian Jews. The police and gendarmes began to visit their houses in the middle of the night to examine passports. Those furnished with the police stamp permitting them to reside in Moscow were compelled to sign a paper promising that they would quit the city and district in three days. Those not having such permission were taken to prison to be sent like criminals by *étape* to the birthplace of their parents on whose passports they are inscribed. In some cases young children were taken away from their parents because they were not yet officially written down in the parental passport. I know of one family of respectable Jews who took refuge in a house of ill-fame in order to spend the night in peace. In Madina Koshtche, the suburb inhabited mostly by Jews, there was quite a panic, and heartrending scenes were witnessed. The heartless military tore away poor people from their homes in order to send them to some far off part of the Empire where their forefathers had been born.

"Large numbers fled into the woods outside the city, and wandered in despair. Those who had three days to dispose of their chattels, realised hardly enough to keep them in bread. Chairs were sold for twopence, bedsteads and bedding for sixpence. Some preferred to destroy their furniture rather than let it go at these prices. Outstanding debts were not paid to the poor Jews by their Christian neighbours, and many well-to-do artisans were ruined in the course of a day and had to ask for transport by *étape*.

"In the synagogue there was weeping, and prayers to the throne of Jehovah to send help. Some of the poor people in prison were supplied by benevolent Jews and Christians with bread and railway tickets. I saw the unfortunate victims being escorted to the railway station, the very images of misery and despair. The men went two and two in fetters like criminals. The women and children were not chained.

"The other day I was in Kaluga. In that town there were about 300 Jewish families, living in perfect harmony with their Christian neighbours. Some of them—artisans and merchants—have been there for 20 or 30 years, and most of them have served in the Russian army. Although the new law is ostensibly for application only to the Moscow district, not only at Kaluga, but I hear from trustworthy sources at Toula, Kazan, and other towns, the Jews are receiving the same treatment. Certain families in Kaluga were compelled to leave in three days, and were not allowed to celebrate the Passover. I was told of one poor widow with two little children who prayed the Governor of that place, M. Boulygine, to be allowed to remain one more day, but that heartless official is reported to have said that he would not break the law of the Emperor for any Jewish brutes.

"Besides the numerous poor families whose names I could not ascertain, the following have had to leave Kaluga :—The brothers Meyer and Kassiel Skoblo, tailors, resident in Kaluga for 12 years ; two families named Zeitlin, the one consisting of father and son, brewers, the other soap boilers, living there since 1874 ; Mordechai Milchiker, shoemaker, who has been a soldier ; Wolpiunski, soapmakers, resident of 22 years ; and two families named Bogatiryeff (quite a Russian name), father and son, the former a distiller, resident in the town 24 years. The merchants Kurie, Bogdanoff, and Wollkind had their goods confiscated by the police because they were not dealing in goods which, according to their official *status*, formed their special trade.

"Several thousand workmen, formerly engaged here in Moscow by the Jews, are now without employment, and there is danger of disturbances during the holidays. Some influential people induced the Governor-General to grant the poor Jews a further respite of a few days, but to-morrow, Russian Good Friday, the expulsions recommence. The police have taken steps to indicate to all and singular where the Jews live by ordering all signboards to be written with the Polish-Jewish name in full. For instance, the firm of Max Leopoldowich Cohn has to be written Moses Leibowitsch Cohen. There is much concern about the matter on the Exchange. Foreign importers are beginning to keep back their goods on the frontier. It is reported that a certain Swiss silk firm has lost 200,000f. in a single week. Neither Jew nor Gentile pay their debts, and bills are not protested. Russian merchants wished to send a petition to the Czar, but were forbidden by M. Kadionoff, President of the Committee of the Moscow Exchange. This gentleman, together with M. Istomin, assistant to the Governor-General, and Alexeyeff, the Mayor, is at the head of this fresh anti-Semitic movement, in which Prince Galitzin, the Civil Governor, and M. Youkofsky, the Police Master, play a prominent part.

"What seems to me a great shame is that the rich Jewish bankers, who have always been accused by the Russians of doing the greatest amount of financial and economical harm to the State, are not touched by the new law, and do not appear to do what they might to help their unfortunate co-religionists. Many Jews are importuning clergymen to make them members of the Christian Church, but it cannot be done in so short a time as three days. The Greek and Catholic Churches willingly receive proselytes, but I have heard of only two or three cases of conversions."

By order of General Groeszer, Prefect of Police, the constabulary and detective agents are keenly on the watch for all Jews escaping from Moscow. Strict orders have been issued to arrest all such Jew refugees and forward them on foot to the southern districts within the pale.

[STANDARD TELEGRAM.]

MOSCOW, MONDAY NIGHT.

The harsh treatment of their poorer brethren has produced something very like a panic among the higher classes of Jewish merchants in Moscow, who live in daily expectation of an extension of the rigours of the Government to themselves. Large numbers of Jews lately residing in Moscow on sufferance only, and without a legal right, have now been, to use the Russian phrase, "cleared out," and despatched in batches, under military escort, in railway carriages with locked doors, to the Jewish pale.

The consequences of this summary proceeding are very far-reaching. Of the three chief periods for commercial settlements of accounts, viz., Nijni Fair, Christmas, and Easter, the last, now upon us, is certainly the second in importance, and merchants are everywhere complaining of the difficulties experienced in collecting debts, owing to the enforced disappearance of the Jewish agents, sub-agents, and subter-sub-agents who form the plinth of the commercial column in Russia. Business is thus largely disorganised. Hundreds of protested bills are coming daily before the notice of the Judge of the Commercial Court, who has telegraphed to the Minister of Finance for instructions.

The lower classes of Jews, who had no legal right of residence in Moscow, were cleared out so promptly that, in many cases, they have been compelled to abandon their furniture and bulkier belongings undisposed of ; while Moscow dealers with the Jewish quarters are now ruefully writing off their books bad debts, amounting in the aggregate to considerably over a million roubles, on account of these summarily-ejected defaulters, whose money has always hitherto been safe. Bankruptcy as the result threatens many dealers.

The Russian law recognises three classes of bankrupts—the unfortunate, the negligent, and the fraudulent. The last are summarily dealt with by exile to Siberia. The second class have their estate administered for the benefit of the creditors ; while the "unfortunate" bankrupt is permitted to make his own terms, and is generally pitied. The common experience is that, from a bankrupt of this class, creditors receive very little indeed, practically only what the bankrupt thinks fit to pay, and it is in this class exclusively that all debtors whose insolvency is due to the recent clearing-out process are naturally placed.

It will thus be understood how serious and far-reaching are the results of this ill-advised action on the part of the Government. Nothing less than an Israelitish exodus is expected. The synagogue in St. Petersburg has been sold, I hear, for seven hundred thousand roubles, and the Moscow synagogue, a new building, which was but recently completed, after many vexatious hindrances from the authorities, and has never been opened, is now offered for sale, and will, probably, be acquired by the Tartars as their mosque.

Several of the wealthiest Jews, members of the First Guild of Merchants, and enjoying the right of residence here, are leaving Russia altogether, and the majority have, I believe, determined to quit Moscow. At a meeting of Jews held here, it has been decided that payments shall be made, first to *employés*, and secondly to non-Russian creditors ; what is left the Russians may take and welcome.

It may be said that no wrong is done to the subject by enforcing the laws of whose existence he cannot be unaware. But the law in Russia is a very complicated piece of mechanism. The Imperial signature once appended to a Clause, it becomes law for all time, and though a succeeding, or indeed the same, Emperor may promulgate a Clause of an entirely opposite effect, yet the former is not repealed, lest such treatment should be held to stultify its august author. In this manner the law becomes unwieldly ; and custom, equitable or iniquitous, according to the personal character of the immediate dispenser of justice, takes its place.

In Moscow, under the beneficent rule of the late Governor General, Prince Dolgorukoff, custom granted large privileges to the Jewish nation, and trade prospered thereby. The injustice of this sudden swoop upon a harmless and commercially indispensable people is, indeed, only surpassed by the folly of making it before the Easter settlement of accounts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 5.

In pursuance of the recent Order of the Prefect of St. Petersburg prohibiting Jewish artisans, brewers, and distillers from settling in this city, the Moscow Police, in furnishing passports to Jews engaged in those trades, are required to insert in those documents special mention of the fact that they are forbidden to reside in either of the two capitals.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the military have been ordered to parade the streets every day this week, in order to prevent any disturbances between the Jews and the Russians.

ANTI-JEWISH DISTUBANCES IN GREECE.

The semi-official journals state that disturbances have broken out at Zante between the citizens and the Jews. Numbers of the townspeople having endeavoured to break through the military cordon protecting the Jewish quarter, the troops were ordered to fire on them, and three persons were killed. The garrison at Zante has been reinforced. According to the latest accounts order has been re-established.

MR. E. H. D'AVIGDOR was among the friends who attended the funeral of the late Mr. A. de Mattos Mocatta.

LIEUT. FRED. M. RAPHAEL, son of Mr. George C. Raphael, of Portland Place and Egham, has passed from the militia into the army.

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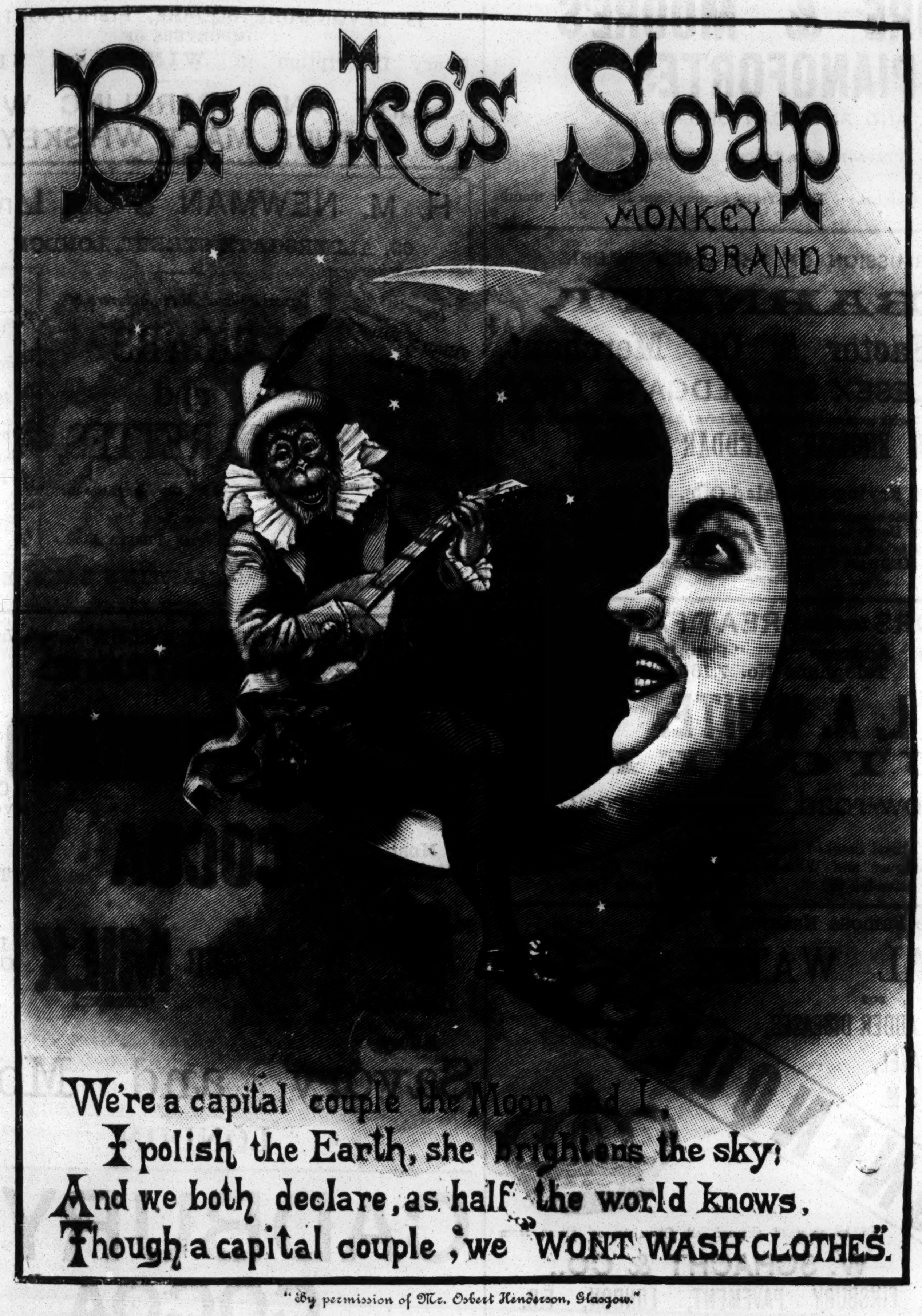
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The Jewish Chronicle.

LONDON: FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1891.—5651.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

IN the days immediately following the opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy, the social talk of London is redolent of Art, and the veriest Philistine has perforce to assume the virtue of art-knowledge though he have it not. So it comes that the thought obtrudes itself, that our budget of news this week is suggestive of nothing so much as a Dutch interior by Israels, telling a pathetic lesson which he who runs may read ; full of gloomy shadows, yet not wanting a ray of light in the background, which tells of hope and bids us not despair even in the darkest hour of tribulation.

The merry-makers at the Great Fancy Fair have striven to show in London the semblance of a street in Jerusalem, under fairer auspices than the reality has ever yet been seen in for centuries. The nearest approach in history was probably at Tabernacles, the great Feast of Ingathering, at the time of the drawing of the waters. The drawing of cash from the pockets of the visitors to the Fair was an artless task, not less surrounded with merriment. To many the thought might possibly occur, "If I forget thee O ! Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning." To others present at the Portman Rooms the scene of revelry might have seemed out of keeping with the dark clouds, which are rapidly gathering and threaten to shut out all rays of hope from the lives of the Jews in Russia. It would appear to be a time when sympathetic Jewish maidens might sorrowfully hang their harps upon the willow tree, and hesitate to sing the songs of the LORD in a strange land. But Jerusalem is awakening from her long slumber. Eyes, long turned away in despair from the Golden City on Zion's Hill, are once more looking towards it for the signs of the coming dawn which shall cause the shadows of night to flee away.

The clouds surrounding Russian affairs, too, are pierced by a ray of sunlight. The news of the week is that the new Russian Conversion Loan has been postponed—by the Paris Rothschilds. The London house, as a matter of fact, had no share whatsoever in the loan. The explanation given for the postponement is that the state of the French market demanded this course. Despite all such explanations, another reason, nearer to the hearts than the pockets of those responsible for the "postponement," will be associated in the minds of Jews. It is the best possible answer to the remarks, expressed with so much warmth, by Sir JOHN SIMON at the meeting of the Chovevei Zion Society. The event is brimful of significance. It is not, however, without precedent, for with regard to Roumania Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD wrote some twenty years ago that his firm never had given, nor would give, financial assistance to that petty state, whilst it oppressed the Jews within its borders. We cannot but believe that the lesson thus roughly taught to Russia of the effects of its treatment of the Jews upon the commerce and credit of the country will not be without its influences. The ROMANOFFS are as proud of their honour as they are fanatically attached to their religion. They will not care to see the credit of Russia, preserved by such effort even throughout the Crimean war, shaken to the dust by her own folly. Indeed, the lesson is being brought home to her in the Holy City of Moscow itself. The merchants generally have been seized with alarm at the threatened withdrawal of the Jewish capital, which is the life's blood of the commerce of the country. At Kieff and other commercial centres, the same story reaches us. Truly the madness which has seized the Russian Government would lead to its own destruction, if its present policy were persisted in.

The Jews of the world are now aroused at the great crisis in the fortunes of the Jews in Russia. It is felt that all minor considerations must be put aside before the great calamity, the new Exodus, which threatens to transcend all previous experiences of a similar character. This thought was expressed by Lord ROTHSCHILD, Sir JULIAN GOLDSMID, Sir PHILIP MAGNUS and Mr. SAMUEL MONTAGU, M.P., at the important meeting on Monday evening at which it was decided to "shelve" the East End Scheme of the United Synagogue. It was wisely considered that the moment was quite inopportune to appeal to the Community for funds to build a large Synagogue in Whitechapel. The appeal might have been misconstrued as an indication of provision being made for a large influx of foreign Jews to the East End. But the chief consideration which led to the postponement of the Scheme was, that far more important, far wider-reaching schemes for dealing with the great Jewish East End problem of the world are "in the air." This general appreciation of the critical position of affairs indicates a true estimation of the present grave crisis. And now comes the important news that the Administrative authorities have suddenly suspended the expulsion of the Jews from Moscow. We must not build too much upon this reported omission. It may be intended merely to give time to the ruined Israelites to pay some of their debts before leaving. Still, it is a ray of light, and hoping against hope, we may regard it as an indication that we may yet discern a silver lining to the dark clouds gathered on the horizon.

THE EMIGRATION OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

WE have the best authority for stating that the announcement which appeared last week in some newspapers that Baron DE HIRSCH intended to spend £3,000,000 on a gigantic scheme of emigration of Jews from Russia, is without present foundation. Baron DE HIRSCH has not decided on any new scheme, but continues to occupy himself in directing the mission which he sent at the end of last year to the Argentine Republic in order to inquire into the suitability of that country for the reception of a large number of Russian Jews. This mission has not yet completed its labours, and there can be no doubt that when Baron DE HIRSCH takes action on the report of his Commissioners, he will devote a very considerable sum to this movement. We have reason to believe that he has not mentioned to anyone what this sum will be, and it is problematical whether, in the absence of the statistical information which will be furnished by the Commission to the Argentine, the Baron himself has yet formed an idea of the amount that will be needed for the execution of his benevolent scheme.

We should add that Lord ROTHSCHILD, Sir JULIAN GOLDSMID and Mr. SAMUEL MONTAGU have taken counsel together with the object of diverting as far as possible any stream of Russian Emigration that might set in towards England. This policy has always guided the leaders of the Jewish Community in England, notices having been repeatedly published on the Continent calling attention to the congested state of the labour market in England, particularly in the East End of London. Any gigantic scheme of emigration, if it be practicable or even necessary, must be the occasion of much anxious thought and any premature announcements can only increase the perplexities of those engaged in attempting to solve perhaps the greatest Jewish problem of modern times.

THE JEWS' FREE SCHOOL AND THE TALMUD TORAH CLASSES.

We are pleased to learn that, on the intercession of th Rev. Dr. Adler, Lord Rothschild and the Committee of the Jews' Free School have generously placed at the disposal of the managers of the Talmud Torah a number of class rooms, sufficient to accommodate the 350 children attending those classes, who were left without a *local* owing to the expiration of the lease of the premises hitherto tenanted in Steward Street, Spitalfields. We are sure that this act of liberality will be hailed with gratitude by our foreign brethren in the East. It shows how unfounded is the imputation which occasionally is brought against the English Jews that they are opposed to the higher Hebrew education of the working-classes. The action of the authorities of the school in this matter indicates, as we have frequently pointed out, that they view with just disfavour the circumstance that such instruction is too often imparted amid insanitary surroundings and with a complete disregard of discipline. It is to be hoped that at no distant period the use of the Judæo-German dialect at these classes will, as urged by Dr. Adler at a recent meeting of the Talmud Torah, be entirely superseded by the use of English.

NEW ZEALAND.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of New Zealand, held at Christchurch on March 6th last, Dr. Louis E. Barnett, a Fellow by Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and one of the most successful students of his year in Edinburgh, was appointed Lecturer on Surgery and Anatomy to the University. Dr. Barnett, a grandson of the late Mr. Michael Joshua, of St. John's Wood, London, is only 26 years of age, and already holds other appointments in Dunedin. He has thus early taken a position which places him in the first rank of the medical profession in this colony.

CHOVEVEI ZION SOCIETY.

On Sunday last a public meeting, under the auspices of the Chovevei Zion Society, was held at the Hall, Store Street, Bedford Square, W.C. Sir **John Simon** presided, and amongst those present on the platform were Lady Simon, Sir Philip Magnus and Miss Magnus, Sir Francis Montefiore, Colonel Goldsmid, Dr. Hirsch, Revs. J. Kohn-Zedek, D. Kohn-Zedek, A. Löwy, S. H. Maccoby, and Isidore Myers Messrs. E. H. D'Avigdor, Fred. S. Franklin, H. Landau and Oswald J. Simon.

Sir **John Simon**, in opening the proceedings, said that he believed the Chovevei Zion Society to be the initiatory movement towards the re-establishment of the national polity of the House of Israel, and he had that faith because it had been started, not by men of wealth or of influential position, but it had emanated from the national spirit of the poorest of the poor, from amongst those who themselves needed help. When he saw a great public question taken up by the humblest members of the community, by those who had been driven by persecution from the country of their birth, who could scarcely find the means of providing bread for themselves and for their families, he thought there was justification for the belief and the hope that this was the initiatory movement of the future political life and independence of the Jewish nation. In England, France, Holland, the United States, and some few other countries the Jews enjoyed the privileges of citizenship, and it was said that the national idea in Israel was not compatible with the liberty and security which they enjoyed in those countries. He was a Jew to the backbone—(cheers)—and he was as much an Englishman as any Anglo-Saxon. (Cheers) From his earliest childhood he had imbibed the free air of liberty, and he had never known any feeling or aspiration but that of an Englishman. But how many Jews were there in the countries where they enjoyed liberty? They were a fraction of the race, not one-fifth of the Jews of the world, and he claimed for the entire race the privileges which they enjoyed in this country. He would point out, moreover, that even if the Jews had a kingdom in Palestine it would not be necessary that all Jews should return thither Then there was the higher question. Did we believe in the future destiny of the Jewish race, in that time when the lion would lie down with the lamb, when nation would no more lift up the sword against nation, when the sword would be broken up and be made into a ploughshare, when peace and goodwill would reign throughout the world? There was no reason why the Jews in this country whilst maintaining their position as English citizens, should not endeavour to benefit their less fortunate brethren in other countries. Dealing with the reputed scheme of Baron Hirsch for the emigration of the Jews, Sir John Simon said it was reported that Baron Hirsch proposed to devote a large proportion of his wealth to the settlement of large masses of Jews in, either Pennsylvania, Brazil, or the Argentina. All honour to Baron Hirsch for his munificent thought and care for his down-trodden brethren, but he was compelled to confess that he was not favourably inclined towards the countries of South America There was no security in those countries for life and property. Many immigrants, both Jews and non-Jews, had been robbed, plundered and maltreated there. If there was to be emigration other than to Palestine, let it be to English-speaking countries.—(Cheers)—to our own Colonies, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, where they would enjoy British freedom and live under the security of English law. With regard to Russia, they had read of the cruelties to which their brethren were subjected; how barbarity followed upon barbarity, outrage upon outrage, and while they were being hunted to death at that moment, it was reported that a new Russian loan had been taken up by the Paris house of the Rothschilds and the Bleichröders of Berlin. He was staggered, and could not bring himself to believe that the Rothschilds or Bleichröders could be parties to anything so atrocious as helping the Government that was inflicting so many horrors upon their brethren. If it was true, what an odium such firms incurred, and what disgrace they brought upon the Jewish name! He could not, and would not believe it; he believed they might have been deluded by the Russian Government, by false promises, and before many hours were over he thought they would hear that these houses had withdrawn from the contract. It could not be that the taunt levelled against those eminent financiers by Mr. Arnold White, that they preferred their shekels to their race and faith, would be justified. He did not believe it. If these financiers had been drawn into the contract, it must have been by false promises of the amelioration of the condition of the Russian Jews, but now that they could see that those protestations were false, that the promises of the Russian Governnent had not been kept, he repeated that he believed the public would shortly hear that the contract had been repudiated.—(Cheers). Continuing with the subject of emigration *en masse*, although it was a stupendous task, he did not think it was an impossible one to emigrate the five millions from Russia. It could not be carried out in a few days, nor in a few months, but it could be done by a gradual process, if only it was grappled with by the Jews throughout the world. He had observed in a recent number of the *Jewish Chronicle* that a congress of Jews and Christians had been held in Chicago, and that a memorial had been presented to the President of the United States praying that he would confer with the Great Powers of Europe as to the possibility of settling the Jews in Palestine under international guarantees. He believed that this proposition was not only a desirable, but also a practical one. However, he would urge upon the meeting the desirability of some few at first going out to the Holy Land, composed of stalwart men and women capable of undergoing hardship. He repeated that the task of emigrating the Jews from Russia needed and demanded the co-operation of every Jew, man, woman and child throughout the world. Everyone should contribute, even if it were only a shilling per year. There should be a universal collection on some fixed day, and the contributions would be enormous. It was to the Jews of the world that the Russian Jews must look for deliverance.—(Loud applause).

Mr. **H. Landau** said that although one's feelings might be torn with sympathy for the Jews of Russia, it was not advisable to give vent too strongly to those feelings, for it must not be forgotten that there were five millions of Jewish hostages in Russia. Some persons ridiculed the movement espoused by the Chovevei Zion because they said it could only be by some great miracle that the Jews could return to Palestine, but he believed that this was an age of miracles. It was a miracle that a ruler of a hundred and ten millions should be allowed in cold blood to sign an order and mark it "to be carried out," an order which was tantamount to wholesale slaughter. It was a miracle that the lights of the Reform Congregation should teach the Orthodox community how to make the return of the Jews to Palestine practicable: it was a miracle that the ultra-orthodox and ultra-reform should combine on one platform for a common religious movement. He desired to call attention to the so-called anti-immigration society which had been started by Mr. Arnold White. That gentleman asserted that he was desirous of reducing the pauper immigration into this country. He did not believe in his *bona fides*; the movement savoured too much of an anti-Semitic society. Statements were repeatedly being made about the Russian and Polish Jews, but not a word about the German bakers and waiters who had ousted the Englishman in home-callings. He defied Mr. Arnold White or his society to point out a single home trade that the Jews had destroyed. The boot and tailoring trades the Jew had themselves created and preserved to England. Mr. White stated that the Jewish Board of Guardians by its relief subsidised the Jewish labourer. He would only point out in reply that he had taken the poor-rates in various parishes of 55,000, or the approximate total of the Jews in London, and he found that the poor-rates amounted to three times as much as the total charity distributed by the Jewish Board of Guardians. He regarded it as another miracle that in England sensible men should combine for the purpose of assisting Russia in killing the Jews, for the establishment of the anti-immigration society was only looked upon by the Russians as an approval of their acts. He believed that the present was the right time to commence the re-establishment of the Jews in Palestine.—(Cheers).

Sir **Francis Montefiore**, who also addressed the meeting, said that no more practical sympathy could be shown to the Jews of Russia than to assist them to colonise the land formerly held by their ancestors. From its geographical position Palestine was eminently fitted for agriculture, and it was an important factor in the question that Turkey was by no means unsympathetically inclined towards the Jews. He considered that on the whole, the results already achieved by the colonists in Palestine were not discouraging.

Mr. **Elim H. D'Avigdor**, who spoke in German, traced the growth of the Association. He repeated that caution and prudence were most essential to ensure success, and the originators of the movement might look upon what they had already achieved with much pride. The work was in every way possible and practical.

The Rev. **A. Löwy**, who also spoke in German, urged the necessity for perfect unity in the ranks of the Chovevei Zion Society. Unity was their first duty in their desire for emancipation. Patience was equally necessary. By combining these it was in their power to provide a suitable haven for their persecuted coreligionists. They must take precautions to secure good leaders who thoroughly understood their work. He disclaimed the epithet of "Reformer" which Mr. Landau had applied. There the whole of Jewry were one, without distinction in the objects for which they were striving.

Colonel **Goldsmid**, who was received with loud applause, said that the present persecution of the Jews in Russia afforded another instance of history repeating itself. The Egyptians resorted to persecution because they were afraid lest the Israelites might prove too formidable competitors for them. Russia to-day was avowedly persecuting the Jews for economical reasons, lest in time they should crush them. The Bible said that the day would come when the Israelites would declare in the name of the Lord who brought them out of the North country. He had spoken to many non-Jews concerning their movement and all were in sympathy with it. He compared the Jews to quartz, some containing much gold, some only traces of that metal; but it was all brought out by being crushed, and in that way persecution actually did some good for the Jews. Chovevei Zion would roll away the reproach levelled against the Jews of worshipping the Golden Calf.

Dr. **S. A. Hirsch** read some extracts from a letter by Major Conder, R.E., addressed to Mr. J. Snowman, the Hon. Secretary of the Branch, in which he testified to the practicability and usefulness of the scheme.

Sir **John Simon**, who was compelled to leave early, said he wished to impress upon the meeting that it would be disastrous for any Jews settling in Palestine to seek the protection of the Russian Government. Let them place themselves under the protection of the English, American or any other civilized power.

The chair was then taken by Col. **Goldsmid**, and speeches were delivered by the Revs. J. Kohn Zedek, H. Maccoby and Isidore Myers, B.A. The meeting then terminated.

Bayswater Synagogue.—The Rev. J. F. Stern occupied the pulpit of the Bayswater Synagogue on Sabbath last, and preached upon חיים של עשר וכבוד "A Life of Riches and Honour." Referring in the course of his sermon to the extravagance and luxury of the age, Mr. Stern said: "Doubtless a certain expenditure is inevitable in certain circumstances of life, but this surely does not warrant the race in ostentation and luxury which characterises some sections of modern society, or the outlay of vast sums of money on personal gratification, or the effort to achieve some social successes. There are indeed some wealthy people, whose expenditure is as much a matter of conscience as if they had the greatest possible difficulty in making both ends meet; and then what sums are expended in dress, household decorations, theatres, that would go far, if properly applied, to illumine and to brighten some of the darkest spots of darkest England. Why, our modern expenditure upon mere pleasures alone is enormous. But I am inclined to think that the extravagance with regard to everything beyond and above self which to some extent characterise the age in which we live, is due not so much to the selfishness and hardness of heart of the rich, as to the inadequate conception of life which is current among those who stand on the higher rungs of the social ladder. There are four small words twice repeated in the Book of Psalms, which express the two great principles which may be said to include the whole aim of human life, and they are הסר מרע ועשה טוב "Depart from evil and do good." These two broad principles appeal to rich and poor alike. But it would appear, if the newspapers of the day are to be relied upon, that the so-called leaders of society who are credited with a higher culture and education than are the poor, are not only quite as apt to forget the former as are the dregs of society, but they have not yet been able to even grasp all that is taught by the latter. If they had, they would understand that the sum of a man's good deeds should be proportionate to his opportunities of doing good. And I ask how many rich men are there in all England, whose account, if the calculation could be made, would bear favourable comparison with that of the average poor man? Only those who know the poor can form any idea of the many acts of true charity shown by the poor to the poor. But in dealing with the subject of wealth, a line of demarcation must be drawn between those who were born into riches, who have always been accustomed to the golden spoon, and those who have risen to a higher social grade than that conferred upon them by their parents. Experience teaches that the former, thanks no doubt to the liberal education which has opened both their minds and their hearts, have always proved themselves to be more or less liberal promoters of every good cause, perhaps, because they have felt society expects them to be so, because their rank and station demand it of them: perhaps, at times, for loftier and more unselfish reasons. But experience also shows that the class which furnishes the largest number of defaulters in the field of philanthropy, is that large upper middle class, consisting mainly of those who have amassed a large sum of money without acquiring a due sense of the responsibility which wealth always brings with it. And this is, perhaps, truer of our community than of any other. Let any new charitable effort be initiated, would it not be possible to give a pretty accurate forecast of the subscribtion list; would it not be found that those who always give would give again, and that those who never give would continue to withhold their support? How frequently do we find that the riches that should be the means of widening a man's sympathies really contract them, aye, sometimes estrange him from those who were formerly near and dear to him. Is it not a common thing for a man who has become rich to turn his back on his poor relations as if they had committed a crime in not keeping pace with him in the race for wealth? At the conclusion of his discourse Mr. Stern feelingly addressed a Barmitzvah.

New Dalston Synagogue.—On the Seventh Day of Passover, the Rev. L. Mendelssohn, B.A., minister elect of the Newcastle Congregation, delivered a sermon on "Natural Links."

Mr. J. B. **Helsby**, of 35, Mildmay Grove, has published several of the humourous songs which he has on several occasions sung with much success at the Jewish Communal League and Jewish Working Mens' Club.

Four at a Birth.—At the beginning of April, a Jewess at Marrákesh (Morocco) gave birth to four children—two boys and two girls. The Sultan intimated to the father, who is a poor man, that he would like to have the children brought to him to see them. After seeing the children the Sultan gave the man 40 dollars and a new dress for the mother. Naturally the event has caused much excitement in the city of Marrákesh, especially as the Sultan appears to show much kindly interest in the matter.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

On Sunday last the monthly meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association was held at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington. There were present Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair; Sir Philip Magnus, Lieut.-Col. Goldsmid, Lieut.-Col. Montefiore; Revs. Dr. M. Gaster and A. Löwy; Messrs. E. H. d'Avigdor, Charles Davis, Conrad J. Davis, Frederick Davis, Barrow Emanuel, Ellis A. Franklin, H. A. Franklin. F. B. Halford, F. H. Harvey-Samuel, C. S. Henry, Joseph Jacobs, Delissa Joseph, B. Kisch, H. Landau, L. A. Lawrence, H. G. Lousada, F. D. Mocatta, J. E. Nathan, L. E. Pyke, Daniel Schloss, David F. Schloss, Leopold Schloss, Oswald J. Simon, E. D. Stern. Mr. Moses Lugasy, President of the Mogador Branch, was also present.

Votes of condolence were passed, on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. L. Schloss, to the family of the late Mr. A. de Mattos Mocatta, and on the motion of the President, seconded by the Rev. A. Löwy, to the Leeds Branch on the death of its Honorary Secretary, Mr. S. Ash.

The Report of the Executive Committee was read, and included the following subjects:—

Proposed London Local Branches.—The Executive Committee submitted a scheme for improving the financial status of the Association through the formation of London Local Branches. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Executive Committee to consider the subject reported to that body, that the chief weakness in the finances of the Association has always been recognised to be the smallness of the support to its funds in the metropolis. While three-quarters of the Jews in the United Kingdom reside in London, less than one-half of the funds of the Association comes from the Jews of the metropolis.

Branches.—Remittances have been received from Ballarat (including £25, a legacy from the late Mr. Solomon Samuels), Bombay (second instalment), £15 6s. 2d.; Canterbury and Dover, £2 0s. 6d.; Tredegar, £6 8s. 9d.

The Anti-Jewish Disturbances at Corfu.—The *Alliance* furnished particulars (practically identical with those published in the last issue of the *Jewish Chronicle*) of the anti-Jewish disturbances at Corfu, and stated, on the authority of their correspondent, that the Government of Greece, through its representatives in the island, had used extraordinary activity in dealing with the question. The Grand Rabbi of France had sought an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who had promised to write to the Jewish Consul at Corfu, one of the persons injured in the *émeute* having been a French subject.

Morocco.—With reference to the expulsion of Jews from Imentanout, the following letter, supplementary to the one published in the *Jewish Chronicle* of the 17th April, has been received by the Conjoint Committee of the Association and the Board of Deputies.

Foreign office, April 25th, 1891.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 13th April, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request you to inform the Conjoint Foreign Committee that Her Majesty's Representative has reported that, although he had received no reply to the note which on the 14th ult. he had addressed to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, he had ascertained that the threat of expulsion pronounced by the Governor of Imentanout against the Jewish families residing in the province was carried into effect and their houses destroyed before his note could have arrived at the Court. It appears, however, that the evicted Jews went straight to Morocco city and petitioned the Sultan, who thereupon gave orders that they should be permitted to return to their homes. Mr. White has in consequence addressed a further note to the Vizier, requesting him to express to the Sultan his thanks for having given the orders which he had solicited, and at the same time to beg His Majesty to cause some compensation to be granted to the Jews for the injury they have suffered in consequence of the arbitrary action of the Governor.

I am, your most obedient, humble servant,

P. W. Currie.

Mr. Reuben Elmaleh, of Mogador, sent particulars of the the kidnapping and murder of a Jew in the district of Haha in the market place, and in broad daylight. As the body of the man had not been recovered, the question of taking action was deferred for the present.

Schools in the East.—An application has been made for the renewal of the Loebl School in Bucharest, which is attended by 394 boys. The Government Code is strictly followed, so that with scarcely an exception all the pupils are able to pass the examination for admission into the intermediate schools, the Gymnasia, or the Commercial Schools. At the expense of Herr Breyer, a kitchen has been erected where free dinners are given in his presence and that of his wife. A girls' school has lately been opened by the Burgomaster of Bucharest. It was erected by the Zion Society at a cost of 40,000 francs, and receives an annual subvention from Baron de Hirsch.—Through the influence of Mr. Leopold Schloss, Messrs. Schloss Brothers of Manchester have presented to the Association a quantity of calico to make undergarments for the pupils of the Rustchuk girls' schools.

The letter of Mr. R. Elmaleh of Mogador was referred to the Executive Committee for further enquiry.

It was resolved that a vote of thanks should be passed to Messrs. Schloss Bros., for their gift.

The Financial Statement was read and adopted. The statement shewed that the income, in addition to a balance of £85, included subscriptions £30, branches £43, and legacy £25, and amounted to £184. The expenditure amounted to £37, and there remained a balance of £146.

The following scheme relating to the formation of branches in London, as recommended by the Executive, was submitted to the Council.

1. That London Local Branches be formed forthwith in the following districts, and others as occasion may arise, and to be named after them:—1. "Bayswater" (including Maida Vale). 2. "Hampstead" (including Kilburn and Willesden). 3. "Canonbury" (including Dalston and Islington). 4. "Hackney" (including Kingsland Road). 5. "Stepney" (including Whitechapel). 6. "Kennington" (including Clapham, Brixton, Camberwell and Southwark). 7. "Bloomsbury" (including Central London). 8. "Kensington" (including Notting Hill).
2. That each London Local Branch shall in the first instance consist of the London members already enrolled and residing in the respective districts, who express their willingness to belong to that Branch. From them shall be elected a Committee, comprising a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Hon. Secretary and, in addition, not more than five Committeemen.
3. That the formation of any Branch and the appointment of its officers shall be subject to the sanction of the Council.
4. That each London Branch be inaugurated by a public meeting, at which members of the Council be invited to attend.
5. That each Branch shall collect the subscriptions of its own members, shall canvass for new members, and endeavour to raise the subscription of those members who only subscribe the minimum. All subscriptions and donations shall be remitted to the General Treasurer at least once a month.
6. That the London Local Branches be encouraged to hold quarterly meetings, at which members of the Central Council shall be invited to attend, and that the Local Committees may send suggestions and recommendations to the Central Council.
7. That the Committees of the London Local Branches be elected annually at a meeting to be held not later than the 31st of May.

Mr. Joseph Jacobs, in moving the adoption of the scheme, pointed out that although three-quarters of the Jews of England were located in the metropolis, they contributed less than one-half of the total funds. Although the income of the Association had increased from £250 in 1872 to £1,800 in 1890, the circumstances surrounding that increase were not so satisfactory, especially with reference to London, as appeared at first sight. In 1872 the contributions from the metropolis amounted to £186, in 1881 to £549, and in 1891 to £682, whilst the Provinces in 1872 contributed £58, by 1881 had capped London with £582, whilst in 1891 they contributed £885, or over £200 more than the metropolis. London had not moved with the times, and he believed that it was due to the fact that the Council was somewhat out of touch with London, and he would add it was not possible for it to be in touch with so huge an unorganised body. The scheme would show in which districts the Association was weak and where it needed an accession of strength. Local meetings had been held in Kensington and Canonbury, but the benefit arising from them had not been continuous, because the organisation in these districts had not been permanent. The establishment of local branches would lead to emulation between different districts of London, and there would be an accession not only of funds but of new blood. The list of present subscribers in London would be divided into various districts, and the contributors would be asked to become the nucleus of the newly-formed branches. Even if the scheme proved illusory, and he did not think that it would, no possible harm could arise from it. He had consulted with a number of gentlemen, with the result that if the scheme were approved three of the branches could be formed almost immediately. He would add that he was willing to move the principle, viz., "That London Local Branches be formed forthwith," and leave the details to be subsequently discussed. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. H. D'Avigdor, in seconding the adoption of the scheme, said that, whilst thoroughly approving of the principle, he did not think the details could be settled except by experiment. Apart from the fact that the vast majority of the Jews of England lived in London, it must be remembered that the wealth of the Jews of England was also in London, and taking away a few of the large contributions such as those given by the President. London did ludicrously little for the Anglo-Jewish Association. To encourage local enthusiasm would be but to follow the tendency of the times with its County and District Councils. The Council should "trade on the ambition" of the local residents, by giving them opportunities of distinguishing themselves in local administration. If the branches were formed it would be found that the sporadic enthusiasm which had followed the local meetings that had been held, would become permanent.

The Chairman said that he had repeatedly called attention to the fact that the support received from London was totally disproportionate, and had requested the Executive Committee to devise means for tapping the great "outer circle" of London. He suggested that the entire scheme as recommended should be adopted, and any modification or new development could afterwards be added. In view of the difficulties arising out of the Russian Jewish question, the time was not far distant when the Council might desire to deal with large sums of money. Whilst on that question he desired to add that the statements which had been made with reference to Baron Hirsch were absolutely unauthorised and very injudicious. Whoever was responsible for the announcement had taken upon himself a serious responsibility, and had created grievous disappointment. Baron Hirsch was making the most careful enquiry into the possibilities of emigration to the Argentina, but no scheme had been adopted and no conclusion had been arrived at. They all knew that Baron Hirsch would give large sums towards the plan when adopted, but no figure had been decided upon, and under these circumstances it was obviously unwise to make any public announcements. Much mischief would be done by these inaccurate statements, and the person who desired to make himself notorious by giving the information to the press, was doing a deal of harm. Statements had gone forth that the attempt which had been made in London to better the condition of the Jews in Russia had been the cause of the increased persecution. That might be stated but it was not true. The announcement had already been made last year, that it was intended to carry out the "May Laws" during the present spring. He had referred to the matter at the Festival Dinner of the Association, and it had been taken up by the Jews and their fellow subjects of London, in order to give expression to public opinion on the matter. Whether the expression of that opinion was wise or unwise he did not believe that it was the source of the edicts now being carried out. For some long time attempts had been made to drive the Jews out of Russia or into the "Pale of Settlement." The stern hearts of the Eastern rulers seemed to be implacable, and it became their duty to co-operate in any scheme, which, after mature and proper deliberation, were finally adopted. He hoped that the Jews of England, France, Germany, and other countries would follow a good lead when that lead was really given. (Cheers.)

Mr. Oswald J. Simon said that in view of the great Jewish question of the day enormous efforts would soon have to be made to collect large sums of money. The scheme for local branches should be considered with that object clearly in view. Hitherto the Council had not attempted to deal with the question of the Russian and Polish Jews, but it should be clearly understood that the branches should devote themselves to the collection of funds to deal with the question. There was a tremendous crisis before the community, and if the Council let the opportunity slip by, their cause would be seriously weakened.

Mr. Ellis A. Franklin said that if the proposed branches were not properly manipulated they would lead to disaster and to internal discord. The Presidents of each of the eight branches would be members of the Council, but beyond that fact he thought it highly undesirable that there should be more than one London President, and that one, the head of the Association.

Mr. H. Landau said that he had recently been in communication with a gentleman who had just returned from St. Petersburg, and that gentleman had been informed as the cause of the persecution that the Russian Ministers desired to form a middle class and that the Jews being in the way they had determined to annihilate them pure and simple. They had progressed under persecution and fresh measures would be taken to stamp them out. The Russian Ministers would object to emigration in case, it was stated, that some of them would return with Western views which would be a danger to the state. He placed those views before the Council as they had been mentioned to him. He would draw attention to the fact that in connection with the meeting of the Anti-Immigration Society Mr. Arnold White had sent a cart to Whitechapel and had had eight of the most decrepid Jews taken to the meeting, and had produced them as specimens of immigrants. He thought the Council should protest against such "throwing of dust" in the eyes of the public. He cordially approved of the plan of Mr. Jacobs.

Mr. B. Kisch said that the only question to be considered in connection with the scheme was whether it was practicable. The object was an eminently good one, but there was no assurance that there were persons ready to devote themselves to it, and whether it would not lead to a waste of energy. For his own part he feared that the establishment of London branches would lead to no better results than had the holding of district meetings.

Mr. F. D. Mocatta said that the association had constantly tried to collect funds without success. London should contribute nine-tenths of the funds not one-third. He approved of the scheme, and could not forsee that any harm could ensue from its adoption.

The scheme was then put and carried *nem. con.*

A recommendation from the Executive Committee that the grant of £20 to the Loebl School in Bucharest should be renewed, was carried.

At the conclusion of the ordinary meeting a special meeting of the Council was held to consider the following motion by Mr. Henry A. Franklin, which was carried:—"That the grant of £50 voted from the Education Fund on November 3rd, 1889, towards equipping a department for girls at the Jewish Orphanage in Jerusalem, be rescinded." Mr. Franklin explained that that proposed girls' department was not to be proceeded with at present.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

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UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

The last meeting of the present Council of the United Synagogue was held on Tuesday evening at the Central Synagogue Chambers. There were present Mr. B. L. Cohen, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair; Messrs. H. A. Abrahams, D. Benjamin, J. Berg, David Davis, F. Davis, N. Davis, A. S. Fleisig, E. Graumaun, M. Hart, Asher Isaacs, E. Lucas, J. Magnus, S. Mossel, Asher I. Myers, M. A. Rozelaar, Charles Samuel, H. Simmons, A. Tuck, B. L. Van Praagh, I. Weber, S. Wharman, A. M. Woolf.

The proceedings were of a formal character. the meeting lasting but fifteen minutes. The Chairman explained that the object for which the Council had been summoned was to sanction modifications asked for by the Western and Maiden Lane Synagogues in the recommendations, agreed to by the Council, for the application of fees resulting from marriages performed by the Chief Rabbi in the respective synagogues. Letters from these synagogues appeared on the agenda of the meeting, the Western Synagogue also adding the following resolution:—That this Synagogue desires to express the opinion that the Chief Rabbi should not otherwise than temporarily appoint any person to act for him or on his behalf as acting Chief Rabbi, without the sanction of a meeting of Delegates of contributing synagogues, to be convened for the purpose of considering such appointment; and this synagogue expresses a hope that in the event of any important matters occurring relative to the office of Chief Rabbi, a meeting of the Delegates will be called to consider the same. On the motion of the Chairman, the modifications suggested in the letters from the two synagogues were agreed to.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Adler correcting a statement which had crept into the report of the Executive Committee on the fees paid to Dayonim with respect to proselytes, that any fees for enquiries were exacted.

It was resolved that the letter be entered on the minutes.

A letter was read from the promoters of a synagogue for the districts of Poplar, Limehouse, Canning Town and Milwall, asking the Council to assist in establishing such a synagogue. The writers stated that they had collected about £100 but were unable to raise more, and that they had almost secured a piece of freehold land in the East India Road suitable both for the purposes of a synagogue and school.

In moving that the application be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and report, Mr. B. L. Cohen said that the Committee would approach the subject with a desire to meet any established and legitimate want, but the community would have to recognise that in the present instance the duty was not more incumbent on the section represented by the United Synagogue than upon any other section.

The motion of the Chairman was agreed to.

The Secretary (Mr. P. Ornstien) announced gifts to the East London and Hammersmith Synagogues by the Messrs. Freedman and Mrs. Theodore Pinkus respectively.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOROUGH JEWISH SCHOOLS.

The following is the full text of the educational references in the report of H.M. Inspectors on their recent examination:—

Boys' School.—Much excellent elementary work and rather good class work has been carried out. But neither note-singing, class-work or discipline reached so high a standard in the lower room as in the higher classes."

Girls' School.—Much ability is shown in the teaching of this department, and excepting the arithmetic and composition of the upper standards, the girls passed well in the elementary subjects. In the class work, especially in grammar, oral arithmetic, and mapping, they were not quite so successful as in previous years. But the recitation was good throughout, and the needlework good. The order has somewhat improved.

Infants' Class.—The infants read and recite fluently and expressively, and respond well to questions in arithmetic. The knowledge of objects was fair, the singing and recitation were good: needlework was fair.

The amount of Government Grant awarded was £141 11s. 6d., or with drawing and manual training £148 1s. 6d., the highest ever received by these schools. The full, or *highest possible* grant of £1 0s. 6d. per head, was earned in the boys' school, in addition to 1s. for drawing and 6s. for manual training. In the girls' school the grant was 18s. 6d. per head, in the infants' department 15s.

EAST LONDON SYNAGOGUE.

On September 2nd, 1890, the Board of Management of the East London Synagogue passed a Resolution: That such Piyutim, the omission of which has been sanctioned by the late Chief Rabbi, be omitted from the Services of this Synagogue on Sabbaths and Festivals. This resolution, which was confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Management held on October 21st last, was never carried out, owing to doubts having been raised whether the proposed omission would meet with the entire approval of the worshippers at the Synagogue. To test beyond all question, the actual feeling of the general body of seatholders, 275 reply postcards were sent to all the members, inviting them to express their approval or disapproval of the above Resolution on or before Wednesday last. As a result of this *plébiscite*, 122 members expressed their approval, and only 21 their disapproval of the omission of the Piyutim.

A PULPIT FOR THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

—o:o—

Mr. Alfred L. Cohen is presenting to the Great Synagogue a new pulpit, which will be used for the first time at the installation of the new Chief Rabbi.

Hambro Synagogue.—The Rev. Dr. Lerner preached in English at the Hambro Synagogue on the seventh day of Passover on "Liberty."

Jewish Home for Incurables.—On Sunday an entertainment was given to the inmates by Miss S. Woolf, who was assisted by the Misses L. Ricards, R. Moses, Messrs. D. Langner, A. Freeman, P. N. Polack, B. Langner, L. Davis, S. Michaels. At a concert to be given next Sunday, "Kol Nidre," specially arranged by Signor de Barathy (choirmaster of the Bayswater Synagogue), will be performed as a quartette by the children of Mr. B. Barnett.

Concert.—Following up the distinguished success of their recent smoking concert, the Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestral Society gave a very successful performance at St. James's Hall, including, as orchestral pieces Spohr's First Symphony, the "Coriolanus" overture of Beethoven, and Adam's to "Giralda," Rubinstein's "Bal Costumé" suite, and as lighter numbers, a charming old minuet of Lully, and Delibés's pizzicato "Sylvia." The solo violin was M. Du Loup, and the vocalists Madame Featherby and Mr. Hirwen Jones. Mr. Norfolk Megone conducted with his accustomed discrimination.

Miss Jennie Alice Hyman, aged seven (daughter of Mr. John Hyman, 359 Fulham Road), made a successful *début* at the Students' Concert of the Guildhall School of Music on Wednesday evening.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

May 4th, 1891.

Anti-Semitic Debates were the order of the day in the German Reichstag as well as in the Prussian Diet last Thursday and Friday, and led to heated words. It is well worth notifying the incidents which gave rise to these debates, as well as the results they attained, and we Jews can be satisfied with them.

In the German Reichstag the anti-Semitic member, Liebermann von Sonnenberg, spoke about the increase of usury, and naturally, according to his mind we Jews are now only to blame for it. Abgeordnete Dr. Rickert replied saying, that through the edicts of centuries the Jews had become usurers. The Jews had been used as a source of money, and money had been extorted from them, and it is surprising that in spite of the extortions practised upon them, they had behaved intellectually and morally, as they did and do. Abgeordnete Münck said he wished to suppress the usurer, but not like Liebermann von Sonnenberg, only the Jewish, but the Christian usurer also. He could show, bills, debts of honour of Liebermann von Sonnenberg, which were signed by him, and had not been paid, and such people ought not to be merely morally, but politically dead. The anti-Semitic Member, who at first characterised this assertion as a lie, admitted at last that when he was an officer he had contracted debts which he could not pay, but he excused himself by saying that he had fallen into the clutches of usurers.

In the Prussian Diet Abgeordnete Rickert stated that the Oberlandsgerichtspräsident von Kumowski in Breslau had issued an order that the smallest possible number of Jewish jurymen were to be chosen to decide in criminal matters, as the Jews did not possess the necessary amount of "objectiveness." The Minister of Justice, on the part of the Government, notified to the Oberlandsgerichtspräsident, that he could not justify this order, and that the decree must not be issued. The matter would have been settled, had not Stöcker considered it necessary to defend the measures of Herr von Kumowski, as, according to his opinion, the intrusion of Jews into Justice had most evil consequences, as he had experienced in his own law suits. Upon this a very bitter debate arose between Rechtsanwalt Munckel and Stöcker, in which the latter got the worst of it, for "his Christian love," his "Perjury in Court," were exposed in a manner that was anything but agreeable for him!

On Friday, in the Diet the Minister of Justice was questioned with regard to the following incident: A Jewish Referendary, Benfey, of Hildesheim, asked, and was refused by his colleagues to associate with them, and to join them at their common dining-table. For this reason he applied to the Oberlandsgerichtspräsident Bandeleben at Celle for a position in another town, yet not he, but the Christian Referendaries, who had voted against him, were removed to another place. The Minister of Justice, Von Sehelling, did not hesitate in explaining that he quite agreed with the Oberlandsgerichtspräsident, that he must demand from the Referendaries to maintain "collegial" behaviour towards their colleagues, irrespective of religion. A long discussion followed, which elicited a sigh from Stöcker and the words: "What have we come to! ("Wohin sind wir gekommen!") Abgeordnete Dr. Rickert maintained, nothing less is demanded by the anti-Semites, than that he (the minister), shall not allow Jews to be Judges or promote them, although by the German Imperial Law of 1869 equal rights to occupy public offices are granted to adherents of every religion. Perhaps the two Jewish Oberlandesgerichtsräthe who exist are already too much! Then we must indeed say with Stöcker, "What have we come to."

An anti-Semite named Paasch has written a work in two volumes called "A Jewish German Embassy and its Auxiliaries," in which he accuses the German Ambassador in Pekin, Hern von Brandt, Prince Bismarck, Reichsgericht Präsident von Simson, and other high officials, of being all dependent, and having been dependent on Jewish influence. He maintains that Prince Bismarck is infused with Jewish blood from his maternal side, and, thus spoilt, and the whole German Empire, the entire politics of Germany, are in the eyes of the author the plaything of Jewish workers, and the whole of Europe and America are the prey of a Jewish government residing in Paris, under whose yoke all the nations groan! The German Government has prosecuted the author for slanderous calumnies, but the latters affirms he can produce proofs for all he maintains, although he adds, he is at present mentally ill.

Now let us take a glance at the leading anti-Semites. One does not pay his debts; the other perjures himself; the third mentally ill. Forsooth, a miserable set, of whom the anti-Semites can only be ashamed.

Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum.—Intimation has been received by the Secretary of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, West Norwood, of a legacy of £2,000 bequeathed by the late Mr. David Price.

Mr. H. J. Cohen asks us to state that he is not the writer of the article in the *Star* of May 6th, headed "Fe Fi-Fo-Fum," and that he had no knowledge that it would appear.

Princes Street Synagogue.—On Friday evening, Messrs. I. Skelton and S. Barnett, were installed Warden and Treasurer. The Rev. N. Lipman, Chief Shochet delivered a sermon on Saturday morning.

At a meeting of the Ratepayers of St. Giles and St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Philip Vallentine was unanimously elected a vestryman for a further period of three years, he having already served a similar term. He was also elected a member of several Committees.

Mr. John Nathan, a well-known antique dealer of London Road, Southwark has been discovered to be the possessor of a Rubens, which is supposed to be worth several thousand pounds. Mr. Nathan acquired it for 8s.

Mr. E. Emanuel, of the Hard, Portsea, is a contributor on a large scale to the collection of engravings and oil paintings at the Royal Naval Exhibition.

Mr. Henri Gros, of Messrs Hau and Co., Rheims, who presided last November at the Anniversary Dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society of London, was entertained by the Committee at a dinner on the 30th ult., and presented with an illuminated address, in recognition of his valuable services to the Society.

As in former years, Mr. J. Samuel, of 48, Mansell Street, Aldgate, read the service on the Seder evenings of Passover for the Jewish parents at the London Hospital. Mr. Samuel was, on one occasion, himself an inmate of the hospital.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the action of the skin, an alterative is required to compensate the body by means of other channels. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequently recurring chills or inhalation of impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an illness. [Advt.]

PROF. SWETE'S SEPTUAGINT VOL. II.

The Old Testament in Greek according to the Septuagint, by H. B. Swete, D.D. Vol. ii., (1 Chron.—Tobit), (Cambridge, Pitt Press).

The second volume of Prof. Swete's edition of the Septuagint follows the first after an interval of four years. And yet this is only a smaller hand edition with merely a selection of readings from the more important uncial MSS., to be followed later on by a larger and definitive edition containing a full *apparatus, criticus*. The volume before us, we calculate, contains information about 25,000 various readings, and yet these are only a selection of the more important ones. It might seem that the text of the Lxx, as it is called "for short," is in a rather unsettled condition. But it is rather the early existence of several texts or editions that is shown by these variants. The importance of this for the criticism of the Hebrew Bible lies in the fact that the Lxx was from time to time corrected by reference to the original Hebrew and would thus give evidence of readings in Hebrew MSS. much earlier than any now existing. In fact the versions, and above all the Lxx, are our only means of arriving at the text of the Hebrew scriptures before they were finally edited by the Massorites.

This is of course the chief point of Jewish interest in the lxx. If a nete Shapira were to come forward and offer a MS. of the Hebrew Bible of daw 100 B.C., or even of 300 A.D., his discovery would create almost as much interest as the notorious Deuteronomy. Yet this is practically what the editors of the Lxx are doing for us. Some of its MSS. (the Vatican and Sinaitic for certain) are of the fourth century A.D., and consequently must be based on Hebrew MSS. of at least as early a date as that, though probably much earlier. Now our earliest Hebrew MS. is of the ninth century, consequently the Lxx offers us a text at least 500 years earlier than any Hebrew MS. in existence. Besides this the Massoretic text is an edition, *i.e.*, the text has been modified by the Massorites, so that the Lxx presents us a text untouched by the editorial care of the Massorites.

The Lxx, when retranslated into Hebrew, thus gives us our earliest text of the Hebrew Bible. It does not of course follow that it is necessarily a better one than the later Massoretic text. But it enables us to check this, and in certain books, Samuel, Proverbs, and perhaps Jeremiah, there is a general consensus of opinion that the Lxx preserves a better text. Of course, for the purpose of retranslation into Hebrew, the text itself of the Lxx has to be scrutinised with the utmost care, and that is the Jewish interest in labours like those of Prof. Swete in England or of Drs. Lagarde and Nestle abroad. When their labours are in a more advanced state we may hope to have a *Hebrew* edition of the Lxx containing the text which must be assumed to have lain before the Greek translators some 2,000 years ago.

The present instalment of Prof. Swete's work is conducted on the same plan as the first. He prints the Vatican text (B) where it exists, and gives the variants of the Sinaitic (S) and Alexandrine (A) and occasionally some of the other uncials in the running *apparatus criticus* at the bottom of the page. It is to be regretted that he has not also given the remarkable series of variants contained in the separate family of cursive MSS., known as Holmes 19, 82, 93, 108. These retain traces of the important revision made by a monk of Nicomedia named Lucian, who was martyred A.D. 312. He had access to Hebrew MSS., containing readings very often superior to the Massoretic. Part of Lucian's recension has been edited by Lagarde. But it would have been of interest to have had the readings of these four cursives introduced into the *apparatus criticus*. It is, perhaps, not too late for Prof. Swete to introduce them into an appendix of his third volume.

The present instalment of Prof. Swete's work reminds us that the Lxx. has other points of interest for Jews. For that important part of early Jewish literature known as the Apocrypha, the Lxx. is the primary source. The present volume contains such interesting books as the Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, and Tobit. It must be remembered that these books and others of the Apocrypha are the chief remains of Jewish literature between the close of the Canon and the time of Josephus, and give us our only source for a knowledge of the inner life of Jews for some centuries. The festival of Chanuca itself has its *Megilla*, so to speak, in the Apocrypha.

Of the manner in which Prof. Swete is doing his work on the lines laid down by him, it would be superfluous to speak. At present his edition of the Septuagint is *the* European edition, and he has carried on worthily the tradition that has connected the names of so many English scholars with the Lxx. He is at once a follower and an improver of men like Holmes and Parsons, Baber and Field. Would that the Hebrew text might find among Jews such a school of untiring accuracy and self-denying patience. A word in conclusion should be added in praise of the type and *format* adopted by the Pitt Press.

JUDITH COLLEGE, RAMSGATE.

The following is the syllabus of lectures at the Ramsgate Theological College, for the summer term, which commences on Sunday next:—

The Principal, Dr. M. Gaster: 1. Introduction to the Bible: origin and genuineness of the Books of the Old Testament. 2. Introduction to the Midrash Haggadah: Pseudepigraphical and Hermeneutical Haggadah. 3. History of the Jews during the Second Temple: The Hasmoneans and Herodians' the Jewish sects of the time, Pharisees, Saducees and Essenes. 4. Reading and interpretation of the Midrash Tanhuma, ed. Buber.

Dr. Hirschfeld: 1. Biblical Exegesis: Translation and interpretation of the Minor Prophets. 2. Comparative Hebrew Grammar. 3. Syriac Grammar: Translation of various Syriac texts. 4. Reading and translation of the Targum of the Prophets. 5. Philosophical propædeutic; Maimonides' treatise on Logic.

Rev. B. Schewzik: 1. Talmud Statary, בבא קמא פרק ד׳. 2. Talmud Cursory, פסחים פרק ד׳. 3. Mishna with commentaries, שבת. 4. Tur Orah Hayim-הלכות ברכות.

On Sunday last the tombstone over the grave of the late David Asher Isaac B.A., was "set" at the West Ham Cemetery. The tombstone, which consists of a dark grey Aberdeen granite polished headstone, was fixed on a granite base and enclosed with iron railings, the inscriptions being nicely engraved and gilt, and was executed by Mr. A. Van Praagh, Monumental Sulptor, Sclater Street, Shoreditch, to the order of Mr. Asher Isaacs, of Great Alie Street, father of the deceased.

THE PROVINCES.

BIRMINGHAM.

At a meeting of the Council of the Congregation held on Sunday, Mr. Henry Davis was re-elected President, and Mr. Albert Bremer, Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

BRISTOL.

During the festival of the Passover effective service was rendered in the synagogue by the choir, which has been re-established through the liberality and personal exertions of Mr. Henry Simmons, who for many years has successfully organised and conducted the musical portions of the services. The Rev. M. Hyamson preached on the Song of Solomon.

A general meeting of the local Chovevei Zion was held at the Synagogue Chambers on Sunday, the 26th ult. Mr. H. Simmons, President of the Congregation and of the Association, occupied the chair.

BRYNMAWR.

At a Congregational meeting held on Sunday, Mr. B. Isaacs was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. I. Brest Treasurer.

HANLEY.

The Rev. Dr. B. Salomon has visited Hanley to examine the boys and girls of the Jews' School, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the results of the examination. The highest praise is due to their teacher, who though having only been twelve months in England, instructs them in Hebrew and Biblical knowledge in the vernacular and not in the Polish jargon. In the afternoon Dr. Salomon preached in the synagogue, taking as his text: "For I was my father's son, tender and only beloved in the sight of my mother." He said that the true education of the child was specially in the hands of the mother, whose deep affection for her offspring, as so often evinced in her tender care and unwearied devotion during sickness and suffering best fitted her for the highest task of all, training them up to be true servants of God. The only safety for the young man or maiden consisted in a warm love and reverence for the divine revelation and an ardent devotion to all that was good and holy. He exhorted them not to sleep away the morning of life. If men totally neglected to sow the seed in the springtime of life what marvel if the autumn produced no harvest. At the conclusion of his sermon Dr. Salomon made an appeal on behalf of the Jews' Orphan Asylum, to which the congregation heartily responded.

LIVERPOOL.

On Sunday, at the semi-annual meeting of the members of the New Hebrew Congregation, the Rev. Isaac M. Friedner was unanimously elected Assistant Reader and Secretary.

MANCHESTER.

A meeting of the members of the Manchester Old Hebrew Congregation was held on Sunday last, when the following were elected Honorary Officers for the ensuing year: Mr. J. Gershon, President (re-elected); Mr. L. King, Vice-president; Mr. A. Levy, Warden (re-elected); Mr. M. Kersh, Treasurer (re-elected). The following were elected the Committee: Messrs. L. Cobe, Eugene Cohen, S. Cammer, P. Frankenstein, L. Glass, P. Hart, A. Lazarus, S. Lichtenstein, N. Laski, S. Myrams, H. L. Rothband, J. L. Shoeps, J. Solomon, E. Wise. Messrs. M. A. Michaels, Arthur Levy and A. Sutherland were elected auditors, and Messrs. L. Cobe, S. Cammer and L. Glass, members of the Burial Board.

Sermons were delivered in the Great Synagogue on four days of the Passover by the Rev. Dr. B. Salomon, who based his discourses on the meaning of the different ceremonies carried out on this high festival, and partly of the great hope embodied in the wonderful vision of Resurrection which Ezekiel beheld. The last day's address turned upon the solution of the difficult problem to find a resting-place for the poor emigrants, who, ruthlessly and inhumanly driven out from their native land, flock to our shores, from where they again, like the "Wandering Jew" of the legend, cross the ocean, traverse the whole globe, only that they may find a spot of earth on which they freely can breath.

A concert was given at the Working Men's Club on Sunday evening under the direction of Mr. Maurice Goldston. The following took part: Miss Lipkie, vocalist, Mr. Finnigan, cornet soloist, and Mr. J. Winter, stump orator; and also by permission of Mr. L. A. Somers (manager of the Folly Theatre, Manchester), Miss Sadie Grossmith and Miss Babie Langtry, vocalists, Messrs. Joe Colverd, Arthur Reece and Edgar Granville, humorists, and Miss Cora Cardigan, instrumentalist.

Annie Goldstone, daughter of Mrs. S. Goldstone, has passed the examination in harmony and pianoforte playing in connection with the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music.

MIDDLESBROUGH.

Mr. George Phillips and Mr. Morris Wilks were among the successful candidates who passed the elementary examination in Anatomy and Physiology of the Examining Board of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the Royal College of Physicians, London.,

PLYMOUTH.

Mr. Louis Conitz has presented the Congregation with a silver Kiddush Cup.

[Correspondents are reminded that reports should reach us early in the week to secure publication.]

Canaan in Africa.—In an interview with Mr. Stanley, a representative of the Birmingham *Daily Gazette* mentioned that Baron Hirsch was seeking a second Canaan for the down-trodden Jews, and asked if he (Baron Hirsch), could be suited in Central Africa. The explorer replied that undoubtedly he could, the land from Kikuhyu to Lake Victoria Nyanza would form an admirable kingdom for the people of the Exodus. In Africa any climate that was desired could be found—as cold as Scotland, as temperate as Kent, as enjoyable as Marseilles, or as hot as the Sahara. In fact, if Baron Hirsh cared to act as the Joshua of the Second Exodus, he would find in Equatorial Africa a Canaan flowing with milk and honey, rich in bananas, and beeves, dyes and diamonds. There were simply natives waiting and anxious to be exploited; herds of cattle which could be purchased for a few empty lobster tins and vinegar bottles, territories so vast that every Jew could have a kingdom of his own, and enough left to set up any and every capable young Britisher who might be tired of humdrum work or who could not find a living in the prosaic professions.

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish the circulation and secretions throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous constitutions. These pills remove all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere and are on that account much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young female and delicate persons who are naturally weak or have from some cause become so.—[Advt.]

אור החיים.

אור החיים. Umfassendes bibliographisches und literarhistorisches Woerterbuch des rabbinischen Schriftthums aus dem literarischen Nachlasse. Heimann Joseph Michael's. (Frankfort, Kauffmann).

Concerning the author of this book Zunz has written (Preface to "Ozrot Chajim, Catalogus Librorum et MSS. bibl. Michael, cp. Steinschneider, Catalogus libror. Hebr. in Bibl. Bodl. col. 1755): "There are people of whom nobody hears whilst the spirit in them quietly works, and who only when dying offer to the world what they have produced in secrecy. Such is Heimann Joseph Michael." In another place (Zur Geschichte und Literatur, p. 244) Zunz mentions the alphabetical register of Jewish writers, which he considers an important contribution to the bibliography and history of Jewish literature. Further, in a note found in one of his MSS., and printed in the preface to the work, Zunz admits having employed for his own purposes the papers from which the work was compiled after the author's death. After such testimony it is superfluous to add a single word relating to the value of the book, which is written in fluent Hebrew, and we may confine ourselves to a few necessary remarks concerning its contents and its arrangement. The author was born in the year 1792 and died 1846. The papers left by him were revised, arranged and annotated by Dr. E. Loeb, Chief Rabbi of Altona, as far as N. 547. The rest was done by Dr. A. Berliner, who wrote the preface and added many valuable notes and an appendix. The work contains 1,230 articles, many of which are of considerable length and treat of representatives of every kind of Rabbinical literature. A vast material has been collected here with astonishing zeal, comprehensive learning and sound judgment. To each name is attached a short biographical sketch, followed by an enumeration of the author's works, to each of which again is devoted a larger or shorter article denoting its contents and if printed and where. Yet the book cannot be considered complete whilst so many important names are missing. Had the author lived those would have been undoubtedly added. Considering the copiousness of the subject matter it is impossible to examine each detail separately, and however much food it gives for discussion, the space being here too limited, we must satisfy ourselves with a few remarks. On p. 80, instead of *Almatani*, the celebrated Arabic astronomer Al Batani (Albategnius) who corrected Ptolemy's tables and died 940 is meant. On p. 93 ג read בפאיה without the article. With the sketch of *Elia Levita* (N. 363) the year of whose birth the author gives as 1432 compare W. Bacher's learned essay in the *Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenlaendischen Gesellschaft* vol. xliii. p. 206-272. To (N. 1103) Maimon b. Josef, father of Moses Maimonides, must be added his Arabic letter to his coreligionists, edited last year with an English translation by the Rev. L. M. Simmons, of Manchester. Referring to (N. 1146) the Commentary on the *Sefer Yezirah* (printed Mantua 1562) ascribed falsely to the Gaon Saadyah see Geiger's *Zeitschrift*, vol. ii. p. 158, etc.

The work may be studied with advantage with Steinschneider's above-mentioned catalogue of the Bodleian Library and similar works. It forms an excellent and trustworthy book of reference for a large portion of the Jewish literature from the Middle Ages till modern times. An epitome of it in any European language is a desideratum.

H. H.

JERUSALEM and CRUCIFIXION CYCLORAMA. Niagara Halls, York Street, Westminster, (St. James's Park Station). Music. 10 to 10. One Shilling Select Free Lounge, Bazaar, Cheap Restaurant, &c.

REPRESENTATIVE REQUIRED for London and suburbs. State age and experience. A good man will be liberally treated with. Address 1485 Jewish Chronicle Office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

YOUNG MAN with some experience WANTED for office. Must be a good writer and quick at figures. A. M. Jacobs, 18, Cross-street, Hatton-garden, E.C.

WANTED by advertiser, having connection in Lincolnshire, &c., SITUATION as Manager of Loan and Discount Office; held same position 4½ years at Boston. Highest references and testimonials can be given from last employer. Address Z., 15, Trinity-street, Boston, Lincolnshire.

ASSISTANT wanted for IMITATION JEWELLERY and Fancy Goods.—Address 1429, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

VENTNOR CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.—Wanted a Jewish woman to undertake the duties of COOK to the Jewish patients (dinners only), also to devote her spare time to house and needle-work. Wages £20 a year with board and washing.—Apply in writing to A. L. Emanuel, Goodwood House, Southsea.

SITUATION WANTED as useful HELP, domesticated, and use to household duties, good references. Advertiser, 51, Clephane-road, Canonbury, N.

LADY SEEKS the position of HOUSEKEEPER or Companion to young ladies. Address 1442 Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

WANTED. — A thoroughly experienced COOK. — Apply to Mrs. Lazarus, 66, Porchester Terrace, W.

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M. P. de LABELLA, ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND, כשר BUTTER MANUFACTURE, under the supervision of the Dutch Rabbinate. Begs to give notice to the butter trade that he is in London FRIDAY, &c., next to make arrangements for supplies. Letters may be addressed to him, care of the Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury square, E.C. or to 39, Mildmay-park, N. Salted and unsalted butter coloured and uncoloured as desired in barrels, casks, tins, &c.

£10 given for DOZEN ENVELOPES with Sydney Postage Stamps on them, used 1850. Other old Colonial stamps and a good general collection made before 1870 also wanted.—Collector, 184, Adelaide-road, London, N.W.

CHESS.—A GENTLEMAN, living at Canonbury, would like to MEET another who plays a fair game, to pass a couple of evenings in the week.—Address 1312, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square.

WANTED, by a respectable and well educated YOUNG LADY, a situation as COMPANION. No objection to travelling. Speaks English, French, Spanish. Good references.—Address 1302, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square.

RE-ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED as Lady housekeeper, Companion or other responsible position, thoroughly domesticated and practically experienced. Highest references. Address 1440 Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

A FRENCH LADY (Jewish), 18, DESIRES ENGAGEMENT in a family, as governess or companion. Has had, a year's experience in teaching in an English boarding school. Apply to Mdlle. Levy, 143, High-street, Manchester.

A LADY most highly RECOMMENDS a German Israelite Lady (Diplomée), as Companion or Governess. Music (Conservatorium), French, drawing, fancywork. Would not object to be companion to an elderly or invalid lady. Highest references. — B. L., 8, Earls Court-square, South Kensington.

WANTED, a good plain Jewish COOK, also a Housemaid. Apply any day after four o'clock, at 10, Highbury-grove, N.

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We are Prepared to Pay Postage thereon (1,000,000 at 1d.), value £4,166 13s. 4d.

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This is what people ask us. We reply, Because those who write for the samples afterwards buy packets of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets by post from us, or obtain them from chemists, stores, or medicine vendors. People likewise recommend and keep the Tablets by them. The consequence is that we sell several hundred dozen packets weekly, and the sale is rapidly growing. This is trade by merit. The public have shown discrimination, and that they can appreciate merit, and it was in firm reliance that this would be the case that we were led to incur this risk.

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If you have Rheumatism, Yes. They will kill the decomposed and poisonous excess of uric acid in the blood, causing the disease.

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If you have Ulcers, Scrofula, Scurvy, or other impurities of the blood, Yes. They neutralise the blood poisons causing the diseases, and expel them out of the system.

If you have Skin Diseases or Eruptions, Yes. They have a specific curative effect on all such, as they open the pores from internally, and free them from obstruction and disease taint. They likewise "scotch," where they do not kill, the disease principle from the blood which causes Eczema and other diseases.

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SOUTHSEA.—TO LET, for not longer than two months, well-situated furnished HOUSE, containing, 2 reception, smoking, and 4 bedrooms, large nursery, bathroom, hot and cold service, Pantry, kitchen and scullery. No underground. Garden and side entrance. Terms £3 3s., per week. Apply Glencoe, Victoria-road, N. Southsea.

HOUSE and SHOP TO LET, General Provision Stores, in main road, large connection and good counter business. No reasonable offer refused. Apply 21, Buckle-street, Commercial-road, E.

WANTED permanently for elderly gentleman and VALET partial board and residence. Bayswater preferred. None but first-class. Address, I. S., St. George's Club, Hanover-square, W.

A CITY GENTLEMAN will find every HOME comfort, with Board and Residence, in a cheerful family. Late dinner, splendid garden. Terms on application.—85, Warrington-Crescent, Maida-vale.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, a vacancy for a LADY or GENTLEMAN, where a few only are received, a well-appointed home replete with every comfort, in a cheerful pleasant situation. Train to all parts and busses passing the door. Terms moderate, Apply to Mrs. S., 72, Ladbroke Grove-road, North Kensington, W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED for young married couple, where a few only are received; a cheerful home with comfort. Easy distance to the city. Terms inclusive must be moderate. Address 1457 Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

BOARD and RESIDENCE OFFERED to one or two gentlemen in a private family, near Maida-vale, bath, hot and cold refined and musical society. Terms moderate., B.C., care of Munn's, Elgin-avenue, Maida-vale.

BOARD (partial) and RESIDENCE in a private family. Bath (hot and cold); terms moderate and inclusive. —35, Grosvenor-road, Canonbury, N.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for one or two gentlemen (friends); partial board, within five minutes' walk of Camden Town station. No children or other lodgers. 1849, Fryer's Advertising offices, 128, Holborn, E.C.

MISS BAUMANN'S HOME for YOUNG LADIES.—Karthäuserstr. 27, Cassel, North Germany. There are two vacancies.

ONE or two GENTLEMEN (friends) can be accommodated with BOARD and RESIDENCE in a small cheerful family on terms moderate and inclusive. Late dinner, bath (hot and cold) and every home comfort. Close to Mildmay-park and Canonbury stations, — Address K., 16, Beresford-road, Canonbury, N.

WELL FURNISHED APARTMENTS with first-class cooking and attendance in small orthodox family. No children. Hot and cold bath. Close to Canonbury Station. Address, 1488 Jewish Chronicle Office, 2, Finsbury Square, E. C.

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The most complete and valuable display of German Works of Art ever exhibited in England.

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The Band of the Second Bavarian Infantry Regiment.
The Band of the Hesse-Darmstadt Infantry Regiment, No. 115.
The Arlberger Troupe of Tyroler Singers.

Realistic Scenery of the Rhine, Heidelberg, Potsdam, Nüremberg, Munich, &c.

Magnificent Illumination of the Gardens in the Evening by Pain & Sons.

At 8.30 p.m., in the Arena, "GERMANIA," being a Life Picture of episodes from the Military and Civil History of the German Empire, combining elaborate scenic effects with realistic incidents, from ancient times to the present day.

For particulars concerning admissions, &c., see London Daily Papers.

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HANOVER, Josephstrasse, 23.—A young English LADY, from 15 to 18 years is received at my Boarding-school at half the terms, if she would be willing to converse some hours in her own language. Perfect instruction in German and French. Best references in London. For particulars apply to Miss Jenny Lehmann.

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HOLIDAY or PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT WANTED by German lady (North). 10 years' experience in teaching (Germany, France, England). Prepares pupils for university examinations. Acquirements: German, French, English, Hebrew, drawing, and plain and fancy needlework. High-class testimonials and references. Address Fraulein, care of Hadden's Library, 129, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow.

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HEBREW MASTER required once a week for one little boy. State terms, which must be moderate. A.Z., Waters' Library, 97, Westbourne-grove, W.

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RE-ENGAGEMENT as DAILY or MORNING GOVERNESS wanted by a YOUNG LADY (experienced). Thorough English, Music, French and Hebrew; Drawing, needlework, rudimentary Latin and German, or to give lessons in music and Hebrew. Highest references. A.B., care of M. Tamblyn, 8, Ladbroke Grove-road, W.

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ESTABLISHED 1860.

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PASTRY COOK AND CONFECTIONER,
2, WENTWORTH STREET, ALDGATE.
(a few doors from Middlesex Street, Spitalfields.)

Breakfasts, Wedding Dinners, Balls and suppers supplied in the best style on the shortest notice. Ices, Jellies and Blancmanges. Plate, china, glass and rout seats lent on Hire. Orders by post receive special attention. Goods forwarded to all parts of London.

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Patronised by the "House of Rothschild" and elite of the Jewish Community.

1838 / 1891 1838 / 1891 1838 / 1891 1838 / 1891

FIGURES SPEAK VOLUMES.

We again thank our many customers for their continued patronage, and assure them that we continue to sell the same meats as heretofore.

This undoubted fact has gained for us that reputation recognised wherever Jewish families reside, and has made our meat—

A HOUSEHOLD WORD, viz.: **"SOLOMONS' MEAT."**

This firm was founded in 1838, and has now been established OVER HALF-A CENTURY, and many members of our best houses have frequently expressed and with a great amount of pleasure, that they, with others of their family circle have been supplied by us during the whole of that period hence

We advertise nothing nor offer Allurements IRRELEVANT to our Trade.

WE SIMPLY DEFY COMPETITION BY OUR TRADE SYSTEM.

Over Half-a-Century's Reputation.
Our Address for Telegrams is "AITCHBONE" London.
A List of Prices or Representative sent on application.

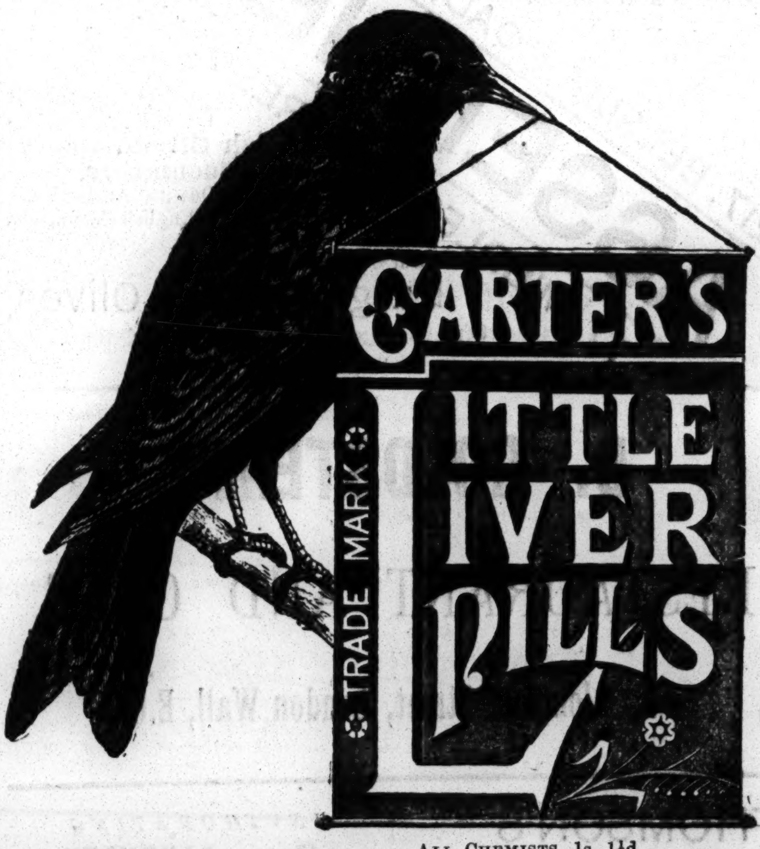
Families desirous of opening an account will oblige S. & N. with an accompanying reference.

HAMPERS daily sent to the environs of London and the provinces, and expressions of satisfaction are continually being received at the—
Perfect Arrangement of this DEPARTMENT.

Note the address :—

SOLOMONS and NEPHEW,
20, COMMERCIAL STREET, E.

TORPID LIVER. HEADACHE.



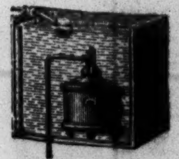
Sugar Coated.

Purely Vegetable.

ALL CHEMISTS, 1s. 1½d.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

House Cistern, fitted with a Cistern Filter.



NO FAMILIES WHO VALUE THEIR HEALTH SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE OF THE

LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY'S

(LIMITED)

PATENT CISTERN FILTERS, Charged Solely with Animal Charcoal.
REQUIRING, WHEN ONCE FIXED, NO ATTENTION WHATEVER,

And superior to all others. Vide Professor Frankland's Report to the Registrar-General, July, 1860; November, 1867; and May, 1870. The "Lancet," January 12, 1867. Also Testimonials from Dr. Hassall, September 23, 1863; the late Dr. Letheby, February 15, 1865, and December, 18.2.

Price £1 10s. and upwards. Portable Filters on this system, £1 5s. to £6.

Patronised and used by Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Eastwell, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught at Bagshot Park, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the élite of the Medical Profession, and at the London, Westminster, St. George's, St. Mary's, Consumption, Fever and German Hospitals, and various Lunatic Asylums, Institutions, Breweries, &c., and at all the Schools established by the School Board for London.

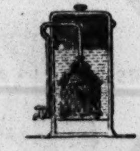
POCKET FILTERS, 4s. 6d. and 6s. each. HOUSEHOLD and FANCY FILTERS, from 12s.

Water Testing Apparatus, for detecting Impurities in Water, 10s. 6d. and 21s. each.

"The Testing Apparatus for discovering the presence of Impurities in Water is a most convenient and portable one."—Vide Dyke on the Preliminary Duties of Health Officers.

157, STRAND, W.C. (four doors from Somerset House), **LONDON.**
READ "WATER, ITS IMPURITIES AND PURIFICATION," PRICE (POST FREE) 6D.

Portable Cistern Filter



GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1889.

BRAND & CO'S.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS SOUPS &
SPECIALTIES FOR INVALIDS
ESSENCES of BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN, BEEF TEA, TURTLE SOUP & JELLY, MEAT LOZENGES &c:
SOLE ADDRESS No. 11, LITTLE STANHOPE ST. MAYFAIR. W.

ISAAC SILVER,
PASTRYCOOK AND CONFECTIONER,
15, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.,

Has no connection whatever with any other firm of the same name.
Ices, Jellies, and Blancmanges of every description.

Wedding Breakfasts, Parties &c., Supplied.
All Orders by Post and Telegram punctually attended to.

ASSENHEIM'S CASH SYSTEM.

We beg to inform the Customers of our New West End Branch that in order to carry out our plan of supplying goods at

LOWEST CASH PRICES

goods should be paid for on or before delivery.

217, BELSIZE ROAD, KILBURN, N.W.
ASSENHEIM'S
77, MIDDLESEX STREET, ALDGATE.

PURE **Frying Oils, Dutch Cheese, Spanish Olives, Dutch Cucumbers.**
Superior Quality Anchovies. Dutch Herrings, English Cucumbers.

Our Celebrated Kegs of
Large Spanish Olives,
Sent Carriage Paid to any part of the United Kingdom, 4s. each.

D. GOLDSTEIN'S
RESTAURANT AND CAFE,
5, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.

THOMSON'S
GLOVE-FITTING CORSET.
PERFECTION! Sold by all Drapers. One Million Pairs annually.

"D"
FITS LIKE
A GLOVE

PRICE.

D 10s.6d.	F 6s.6d.
E 8s.6d.	G 5s.

Black 1s. extra.
Approved by the whole polite world.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
If your Draper cannot supply you write direct to 49, OLD BAILEY, LONDON, giving size, and enclosing P.O.O.' and the corset will at once be sent you. W S. THOMSON & Co., Limited., Manufacturers.
Made in Lengths, 13, 14, and 15-inch.

INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS *(Reg.)*

INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS
THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY

Our readers who are in the habit of purchasing that delicious Perfume, "Crab Apple Blossoms" of the Crown Perfumery Co., should procure also a bottle of their "Invigorating Lavender Salts. By leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes, which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably. Made only by
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.,
177, New Bond-street, London.
Genuine only with Crown Stoppers as shown above. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BARNETT & CO.,
BUTCHERS,
PURVEYORS OF BEST MEAT,
300, HARROW ROAD, PADDINGTON,

Returns thanks to his numerous Patrons for their kind support, and begs to inform them that he is still in a position to supply them with the finest quality meat at the lowest market prices.

Families Waited on Twice Daily. Reduction made to Large Consumers
THE FINEST SMOKED BEEF IN THE TRADE, 1s. 2D. PER LB.
Pickled and Smoked Tongues, and Worsht always on hand.
COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES.

S. L. SIMONS,
FAMILY BUTCHER,
OF DALSTON LANE,

Thanks his customers, past and present, for the support he has received during the last six years, and begs to inform them that he has

Transferred his business to 99, High Street, Kingsland,

Where he hopes to meet with their continual patronage.
Smoked and Pickled Beef, Tongues, Worsht, Sausages, &c., of the Finest Quality.

JACOBS' CELEBRATED OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
H. & S. JACOBS,
GROCERS, CHEESEFACTORS & OIL MERCHANTS
4 ST. JAMES'S PLACE, ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BY PERMISSION OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES.
L. A. BRITTON AND SONS,
26 & 27, DUKE STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.
Noted for the Finest Cooking and Salad OILS and High Class PROVISIONS only.

No finer obtainable. Free Delivery to all parts of London and Suburbs daily.
TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM ALL CITY STATIONS.
By Permission of the Rev. Dr. ADLER,
Kosher Potted Beef at 1s. 6d. per lb., and Poultry 1s. 9d. per lb., supplied in 1 lb. tins,
Suitable for persons going abroad or travelling in the country.
SOLE AGENT FOR DR. PAPILSKY'S כשר MEAT EXTRACT SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, TRAVELLERS, FOR CONVALESCENTS AND INVALIDS SMOKED SALMON, DUTCH HERRINGS, English and Dutch Cucumbers and Spanish Olives packed and warranted to keep in any climate.
SHIPPING AND COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL AND PROMPT ATTENTION

ACCIDENTS AT ALL TIMES--IN ALL PLACES
Insured against by the
Railway Passengers' Assurance Co.
ESTABLISHED 1849. CAPITAL £1,000,000
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Agents—Victor M. Myers, 122, Wilberforce-road, N.,
Henry H. Hyams, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.

ELECTRICITY and HEALTH.
To the **WEAK** and **LANGUID** and all who suffer from Nervous Exhaustion, Hysteria, Debility, Sleeplessness, Internal Weakness, Organic Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Torpid Liver, Epilepsy, Kidney troubles, &c. Stop taking poisonous drugs and quack medicines, and try the marvellous curative efficacy of

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT,

The only genuine Electric Belt which is recommended by the highest Medical and Scientific authorities. It is guaranteed to imperceptibly generate mild continuous currents of Electricity, which cannot fail to assist Nature in speedily restoring the most debilitated constitution to health and vigour. It promotes the circulation, gives tone and vitality to every nerve, muscle, and organ of the body, and effectually exterminates disease from the system. **THOUSANDS of TESTIMONIALS** have been received from all classes of society. Copies may be had free on application, or the originals may be personally inspected at the Electropathic Institute of the MEDICAL BATTERY CO., Limited, 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

PAMPHLET, Book of Testimonials, and CONSULTATION **FREE**.

BEWARE of placing any faith in the grossly misleading advertisements of **BOGUS** so-called "**ELECTRIC**" appliances, which are absolutely worthless.

London: Printed and Published by Asher I. Myers, at the office, 2, Finsbury square, May 8th, 1891.—[Telephone No. 415.]

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1891.

GREAT FANCY FAIR

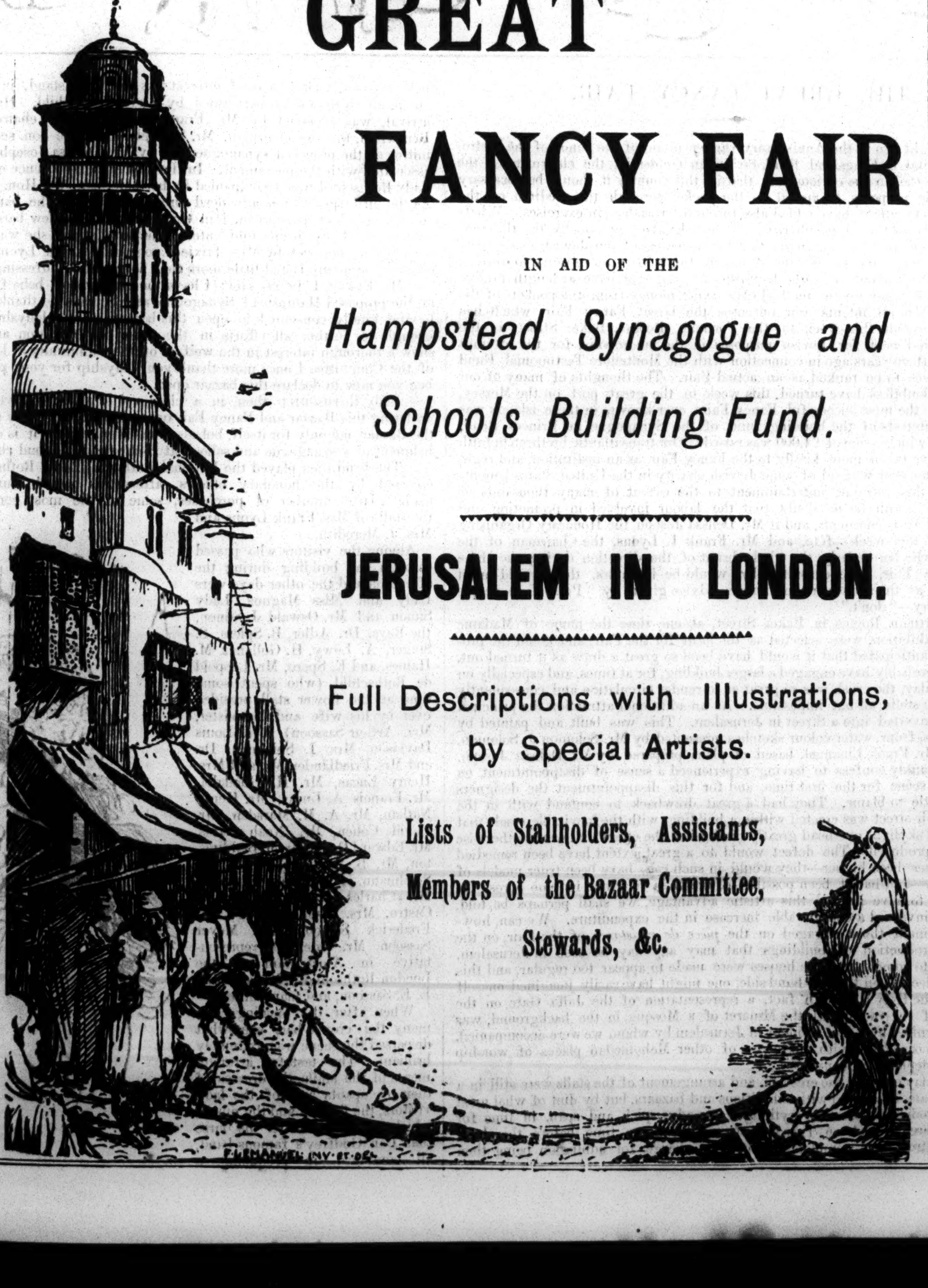
IN AID OF THE

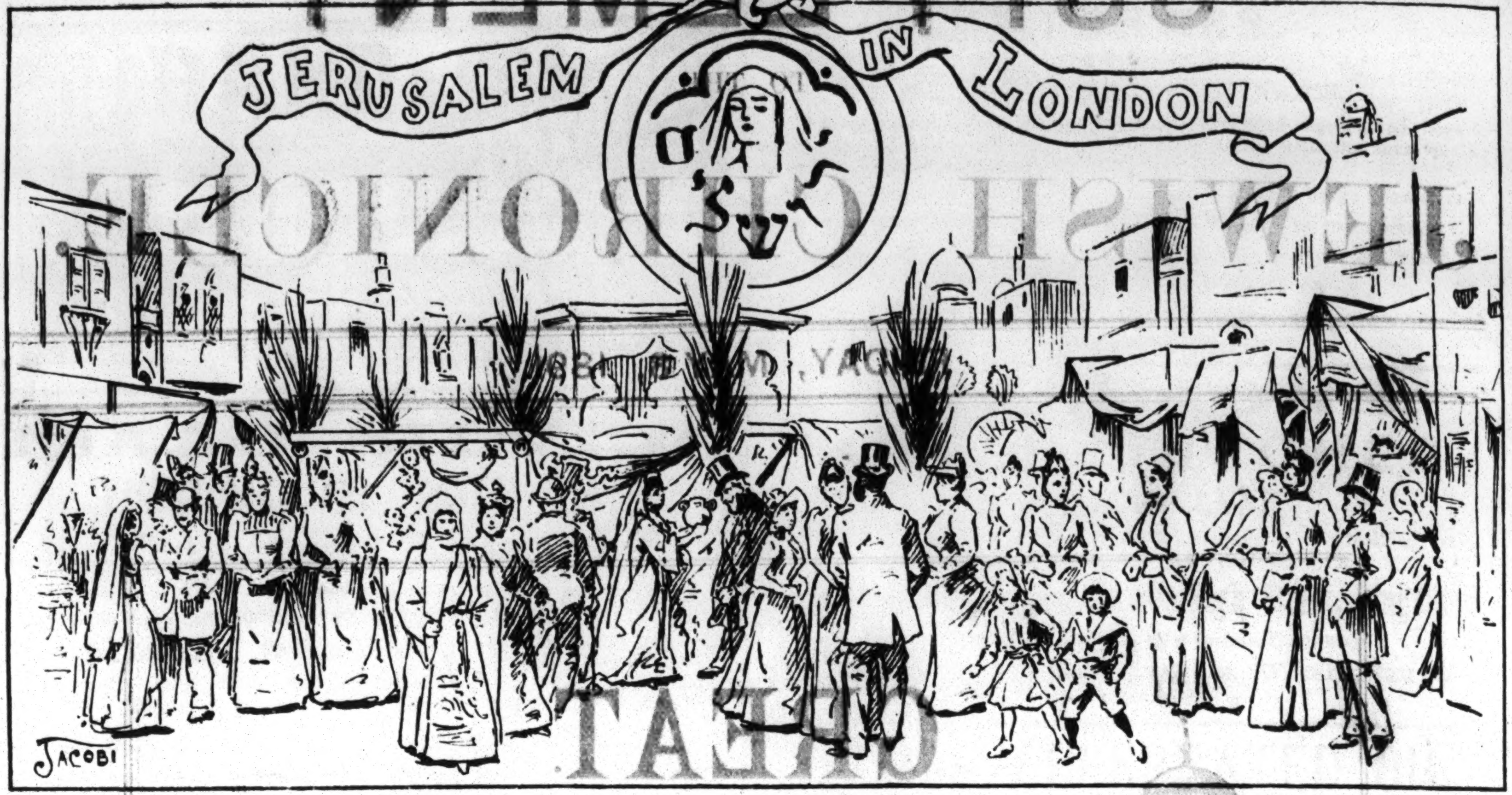
Hampstead Synagogue and Schools Building Fund.

JERUSALEM IN LONDON.

Full Descriptions with Illustrations, by Special Artists.

Lists of Stallholders, Assistants, Members of the Bazaar Committee, Stewards, &c.


ירושלים
F. L. EMANUEL INV. ET DEL.



THE GREAT FANCY FAIR.

A fortnight ago at the Anniversary Dinner in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Hospital in Kingsland Road, Sir Julian Goldsmid, the chairman of the evening, adverted to the curious fact that in this country it should be necessary for charitable purposes to appeal to the pocket through the medium of the stomach, and he might have added also through terpsichorean exercises. Whatever be the reason for this peculiarity, of which England practically has the monopoly, the undoubted fact remains that the managers of our Jewish institutions have hitherto found no other means of raising funds than by recourse to dinners and balls. The promoters of the Hampstead Synagogue have at length broken the spell, and devised a new method of coaxing money from the pockets of the community. To all intents and purposes the Great Fancy Fair, which has attracted thousands this week to the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, is the first of its kind held for Jewish purposes in the metropolis, for the attempt made some fifteen years ago in connection with the Montefiore Testimonial Fund hardly deserves to be ranked as an actual Fair. The thoughts of many of our readers will doubtless have turned this week to the great port on the Mersey, where one of the most successful Fancy Fairs ever known in these islands was held in the interests of the building fund of the Synagogue in Princes Road, Liverpool, at which a sum of £4,000 was raised. Our transatlantic brethren in faith appear to have taken more kindly to the Fancy Fair as an institution, and regularly year after year we read of some Jewish charity in the United States benefiting through this form of entertainment to the extent of many thousands of pounds. There can be no doubt that the labour involved in promoting and arranging a Fair is enormous, and if Mr. Delissa Joseph, the Honorary Organising Secretary of this week's fête, and Mr. Frank I. Lyons, the Chairman of the Committee, who bore nearly the whole brunt of the direction during the three days of the Fair, were consulted by would-be imitators, they would most likely adopt as their answer the famous advice given by "Punch" to people about to marry—"don't."

The Portman Rooms in Baker Street, at one time the home of Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, were selected as the *local* for the Fair, and could the promoters have anticipated that it would have been so great a draw as it turned out, they would probably have engaged a larger building, for at times, and especially on the opening day, the crush was so great as to render circulation and consequently access to the stalls all but impossible. As an additional attraction the principal Hall was converted into a Street in Jerusalem. This was built and painted by Mr. H. Bevis, from water colour sketches presented by Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R. I, and Mr. Frank Emanuel, based on plans prepared by Mr. Delissa Joseph. We must frankly confess to having experienced a sense of disappointment on viewing the scene for the first time, and for this disappointment the designers were but little to blame. They had a great drawback to contend with in the fact that their street was erected within a building, with the inevitable result that the roof and skylight overhead greatly diminished the effect that would otherwise have been produced. The defect would to a great extent have been remedied had the houses been higher—they would in such case have been truer models of the originals—and had it been possible to stretch a velarium in blue across the room. But to have insured this artistic advantage, we shall perhaps be told, would have involved a considerable increase in the expenditure. We can, however, compliment those engaged on the *pièce de resistance* of the Fair, on the faithful reproduction of buildings that may any day be seen in Jerusalem. Except that to some extent the houses were made to appear too regular, and this was less noticeable on the left-hand side, one might have easily imagined oneself standing in the Holy City. In fact, a representation of the Jaffa Gate, on the right-hand of the room, with the Minaret of a Mosque in the background, was at once recognised by a late resident in Jerusalem by whom we were accompanied. This was the case also with the towers of other Mahomedan places of worship which were depicted on canvas.

On Monday evening the erection and arrangement of the stalls were still in a backward state, as is usual with exhibitions and bazaars, but by dint of what must have been prodigious efforts everything was ready, spick and span, in time for opening at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Some time before this hour Jerusalem Street was completely filled, the charge for admission being then half-a-crown. The centre of interest was the band stand, in which the opening ceremony was to be performed by Lady Rothschild. Her ladyship, on her arrival, was received by Mr. Frank I. Lyons, the chairman, Mr. Herbert Bentwitch, the vice-chairman, Mr. Samuel Moses, the hon. secretary of the committee of the proposed synagogue, and by Mr. Delissa Joseph and others closely associated with the movement. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Rothschild, Lady Rothschild was accompanied by her elder son, the Hon. Walter Rothschild. As the little procession advanced through the room, the band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Lieut. Dan Godfrey, played a few bars of a march, and as soon as Lady Rothschild entered the band stand, she was presented with a magnificent bouquet by Miss Trixie Lyons, Mr. Frank Lyons's daughter. The opening ceremony lasted little more than a minute. Addressing Lady Rothschild,

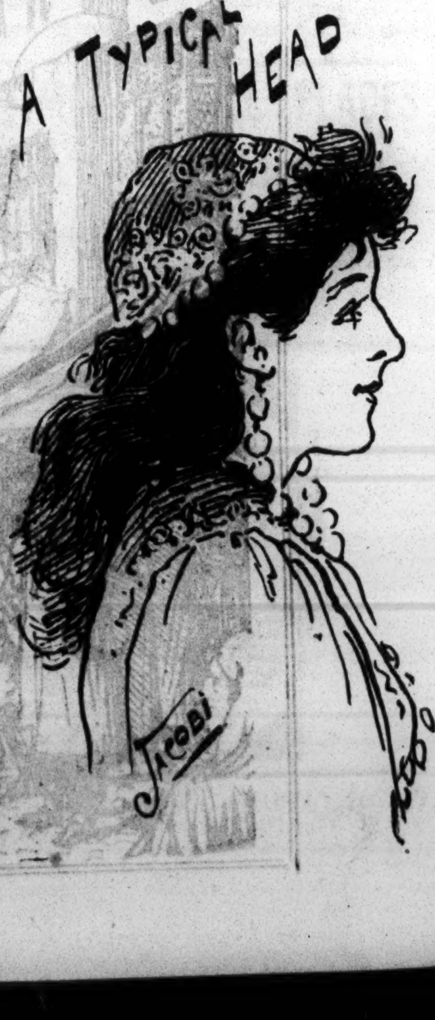
Mr. FRANK I. LYONS said: I have the pleasure on behalf of the Committee of the proposed Hampstead Synagogue and Schools to thank your ladyship for having kindly consented to open this bazaar. Your ladyship is always good enough to further all efforts in the cause of education and charity, and to show a thorough interest in the welfare of the community at large. In the name of the Committee I once more thank your ladyship for your presence, and would beg you now to declare this bazaar open.

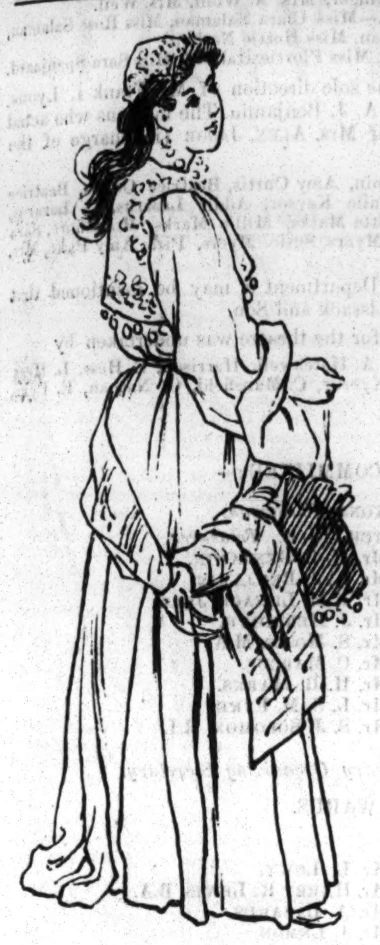
Lady ROTHSCHILD then, in a clear voice, said: I have much pleasure in declaring this Bazaar and Fancy Fair open. I wish that every success may attend the Bazaar, not only for itself, but also the end to which it is destined, the establishment of a synagogue and schools at Hampstead. (Loud cheers.)

The band then played the National Anthem. Lady Rothschild and her son, escorted by the honorary officers, afterwards passed round the room and made a large number of purchases, some of the most considerable being at the stalls of Mrs. Frank Lyons and Mrs. J. Meredith.

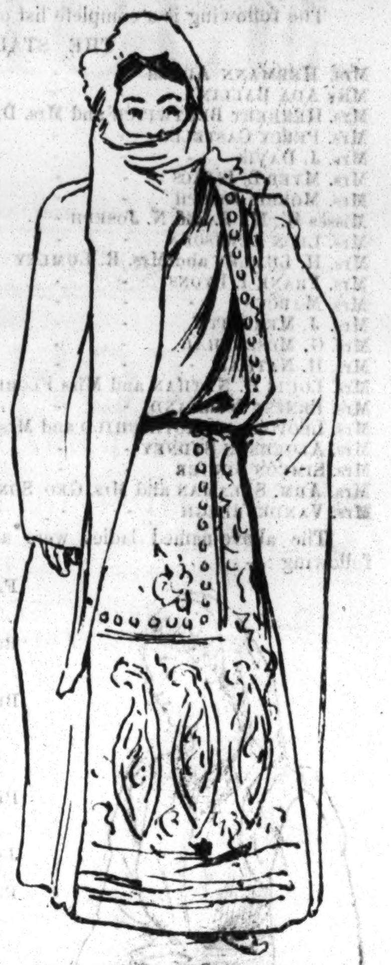
Among the visitors who passed through the building during the afternoon and the other days were Lady and Miss Magnus, Lady Simon and Mr. Oswald J. Simon, the Revs. Dr. Adler, B. Spiers, S. Singer, A. Löwy, H. Gollancz, M. Haines, and E. Spero, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild (who spent some time at the flower stall presided over by his wife and her sister, Mrs. Arthur Sassoon), Mrs. Louis Davidson, Mrs. I. Spielman, Dr. and Mrs. Friedländer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lucas, Mr. H. Guedalla, Mr. Francis A. Lucas, Mr. Henry Nathan, Mr. A. M. Marsden, Mr. David Cohen, Mr. Noah Davis, Mr. Edward Davis, Mr. M. Beddington, Mr. B. S. Marks, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, Mr. Henry Lumley, Mr. Charles Davis, Mr. J. de Castro, Mrs. Arthur Wagg, Mr. Frederick Sassoon, Mr. Meyer Sassoon, Mr. Valentine (representative in Amsterdam of the London Rothschilds), Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sassoon, and many others.

When after the opening ceremony the crowd had somewhat dispersed the scene was extremely brilliant. The tasteful arrangements of the stalls, the dresses of their occupants and of the lady visitors, the flowers and the music, which none can better discourse than Dan Godfrey's famous band, all combined in producing a





thoroughly effective *ensemble.* We give below a list of all the stallholders and their assistants, but there were a few stalls which stood out from the rest, some owing to the good taste with which they were fitted up, and others on account of the richness of the wares exhibited. In the latter category was the fancy goods stall of Mrs. John Meredith, wife of the Treasurer of the Synagogue Committee. Several magnificent specimens of embroidery on silk and satin, some of them the work of Miss Bennett (Mrs. Meredith's sister) were displayed and found ready purchasers. Some charming Parisian *hautes nouvautés*, in this stall "caught on" with many ladies. The finest piece of art in this collection was a five feet screen, with tiger lilies and arum lilies, beautifully worked by Miss Jeanne Nathan, of Lenville, Portsdown Road. Although the goods exhibited were not so elaborate, Mrs. H. Bentwitch's and Mrs. David Solomon's Bébé Stall was greatly admired on account of the elegant manner in which the articles were arranged. Mrs. Percy M. Castello's photograph stall attracted notice for its artistic fittings. Mrs. Abraham Salaman's and Mrs. George Sonnenthal's stall, filled with artificial flowers and ornaments, was also effectively arranged. Nature, determined not be outdone by art, asserted itself in the splendid show of flowers presided over by Mrs. Louis H. Nathan and Miss Florence Cohen, which confronted the visitor immediately on entering, and in the more modest floral display at the other end, where Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon reigned supreme. A pleasing evidence of the interest taken by East End Jewesses in the work of their West End sisters, was noticeable at the fancy goods' stall of Mrs. Hermann Adler, which contained a quantity of small satchels made and presented by the members of the Working Girls' Club in Great Alie Street. Some fine samples of Oriental embroidery were conspicuous features of Mrs. Adler's stall, and the tastefully executed fancy goods at Mrs. Simeon Singer's stall tempted many visitors with a taste for art to open their purse strings. Mrs. Ernest Normand's fine art stall, at which Mrs. Ernest D. Löwy was a valuable assistant, was another conspicuous attraction. Here were displayed a variety of original sketches, of great merit, by Val. Prinsep A.R.A., Ernest Normand, Henriette Rae, Solomon J. Solomon, Frank L. Emanuel, and Lily Delissa Joseph, and the original etchings for "The Book of the Fair."



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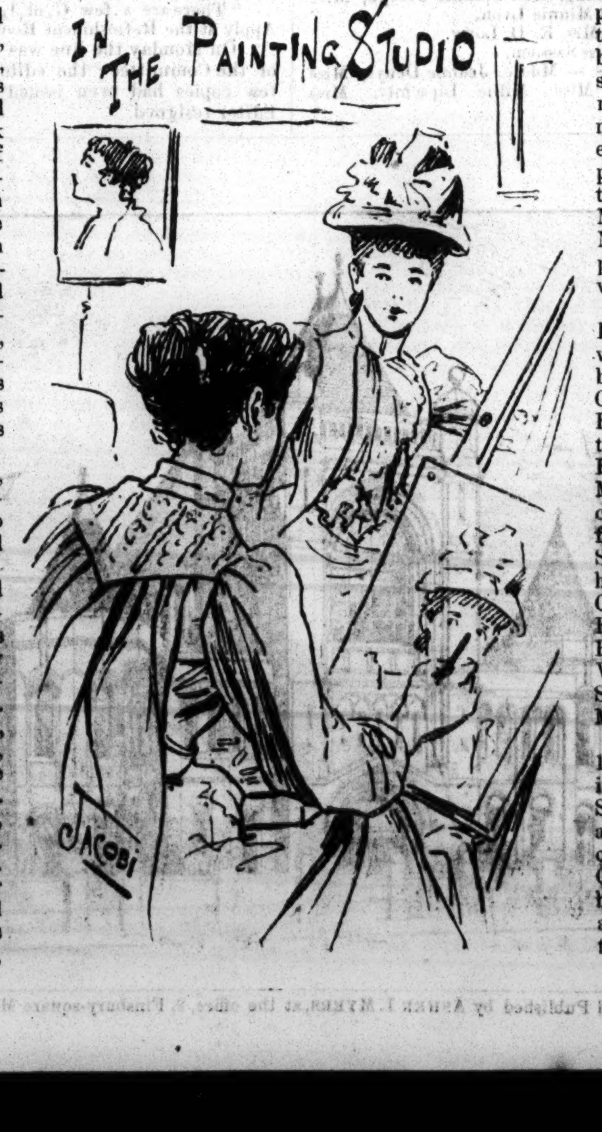

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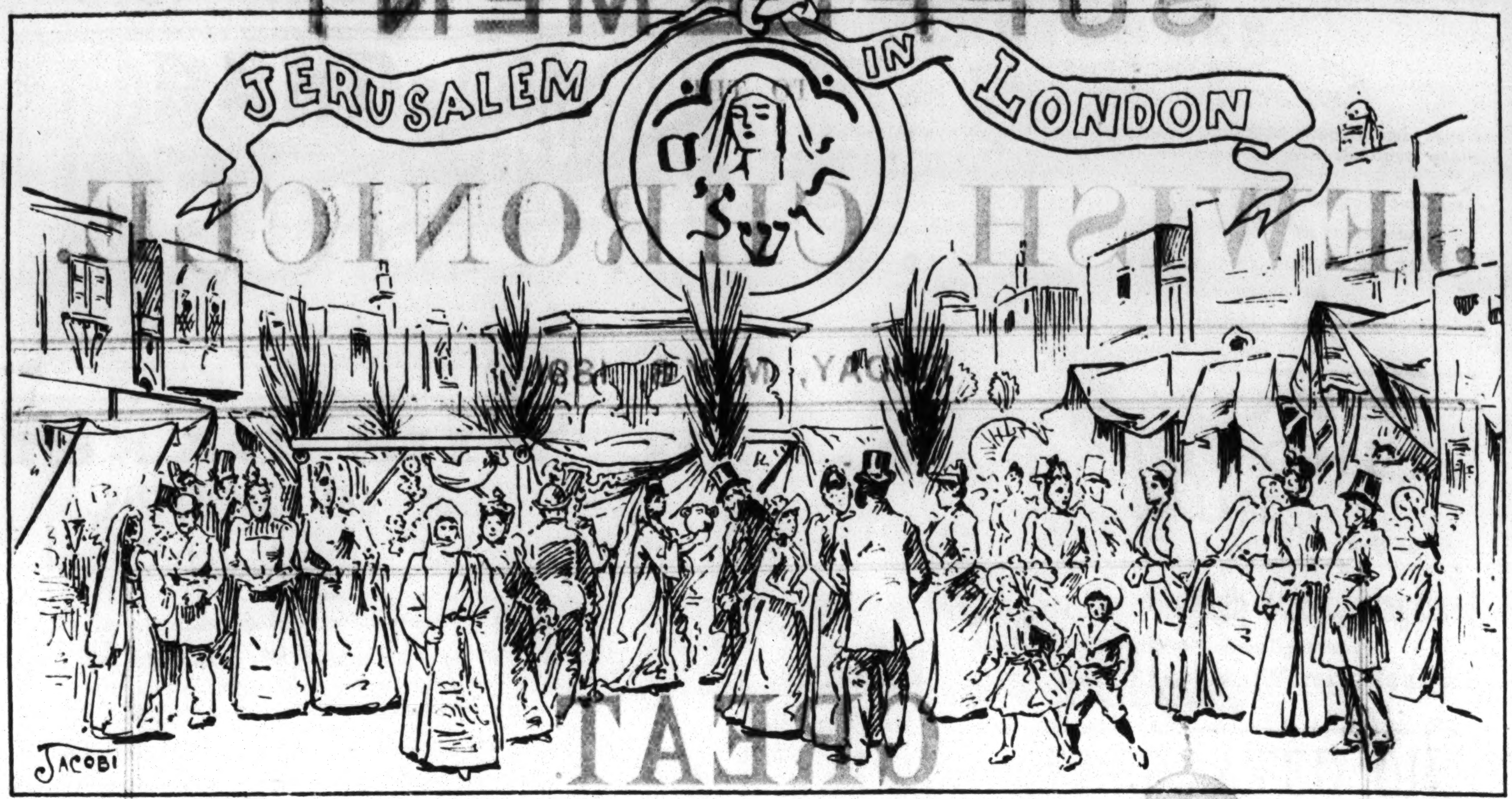


THE GREAT FANCY FAIR.

A fortnight ago at the Anniversary Dinner in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Hospital in Kingsland Road, Sir Julian Goldsmid, the chairman of the evening, adverted to the curious fact that in this country it should be necessary for charitable purposes to appeal to the pocket through the medium of the stomach, and he might have added also through terpsichorean exercises. Whatever be the reason for this peculiarity, of which England practically has the monopoly, the undoubted fact remains that the managers of our Jewish institutions have hitherto found no other means of raising funds than by recourse to dinners and balls. The promoters of the Hampstead Synagogue have at length broken the spell, and devised a new method of coaxing money from the pockets of the community. To all intents and purposes the Great Fancy Fair, which has attracted thousands this week to the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, is the first of its kind held for Jewish purposes in the metropolis, for the attempt made some fifteen years ago in connection with the Montefiore Testimonial Fund hardly deserves to be ranked as an actual Fair. The thoughts of many of our readers will doubtless have turned this week to the great port on the Mersey, where one of the most successful Fancy Fairs ever known in these islands was held in the interests of the building fund of the Synagogue in Princes Road, Liverpool, at which a sum of £4,000 was raised. Our transatlantic brethren in faith appear to have taken more kindly to the Fancy Fair as an institution, and regularly year after year we read of some Jewish charity in the United States benefiting through this form of entertainment to the extent of many thousands of pounds. There can be no doubt that the labour involved in promoting and arranging a Fair is enormous, and if Mr. Delissa Joseph, the Honorary Organising Secretary of this week's fête, and Mr. Frank I. Lyons, the Chairman of the Committee, who bore nearly the whole brunt of the direction during the three days of the Fair, were consulted by would-be imitators, they would most likely adopt as their answer the famous advice given by "Punch" to people about to marry—"don't."

The Portman Rooms in Baker Street, at one time the home of Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, were selected as the *local* for the Fair, and could the promoters have anticipated that it would have been so great a draw as it turned out, they would probably have engaged a larger building, for at times, and especially on the opening day, the crush was so great as to render circulation and consequently access to the stalls all but impossible. As an additional attraction the principal Hall was converted into a Street in Jerusalem. This was built and painted by Mr. H. Bevis, from water colour sketches presented by Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R. I, and Mr. Frank Emanuel, based on plans prepared by Mr. Delissa Joseph. We must frankly confess to having experienced a sense of disappointment on viewing the scene for the first time, and for this disappointment the designers were but little to blame. They had a great drawback to contend with in the fact that their street was erected within a building, with the inevitable result that the roof and skylight overhead greatly diminished the effect that would otherwise have been produced. The defect would to a great extent have been remedied had the houses been higher—they would in such case have been truer models of the originals—and had it been possible to stretch a velarium in blue across the room. But to have insured this artistic advantage, we shall perhaps be told, would have involved a considerable increase in the expenditure. We can, however, compliment those engaged on the *pièce de resistance* of the Fair, on the faithful reproduction of buildings that may any day be seen in Jerusalem. Except that to some extent the houses were made to appear too regular, and this was less noticeable on the left-hand side, one might have easily imagined oneself standing in the Holy City. In fact, a representation of the Jaffa Gate, on the right-hand of the room, with the Minaret of a Mosque in the background, was at once recognised by a late resident in Jerusalem by whom we were accompanied. This was the case also with the towers of other Mahomedan places of worship which were depicted on canvas.

On Monday evening the erection and arrangement of the stalls were still in a backward state, as is usual with exhibitions and bazaars, but by dint of what must have been prodigious efforts everything was ready, spick and span, in time for opening at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Some time before this hour Jerusalem Street was completely filled, the charge for admission being then half-a-crown. The centre of interest was the band stand, in which the opening ceremony was to be performed by Lady Rothschild. Her ladyship, on her arrival, was received by Mr. Frank I. Lyons, the chairman, Mr. Herbert Bentwitch, the vice-chairman, Mr. Samuel Moses, the hon. secretary of the committee of the proposed synagogue, and by Mr. Delissa Joseph and others closely associated with the movement. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Rothschild, Lady Rothschild was accompanied by her elder son, the Hon. Walter Rothschild. As the little procession advanced through the room, the band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Lieut. Dan Godfrey, played a few bars of a march, and as soon as Lady Rothschild entered the band stand, she was presented with a magnificent bouquet by Miss Trixie Lyons, Mr. Frank Lyons's daughter. The opening ceremony lasted little more than a minute. Addressing Lady Rothschild,

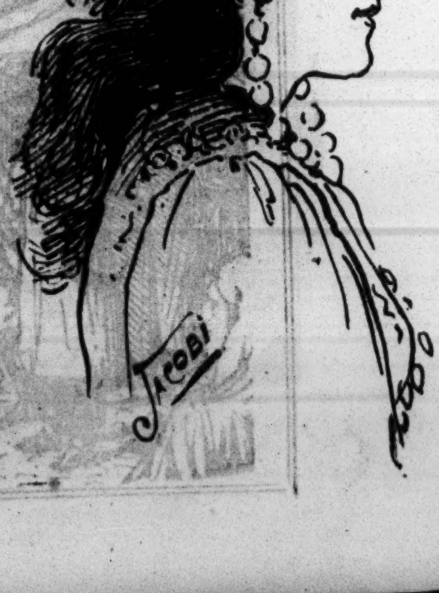
Mr. FRANK I. LYONS said: I have the pleasure on behalf of the Committee of the proposed Hampstead Synagogue and Schools to thank your ladyship for having kindly consented to open this bazaar. Your ladyship is always good enough to further all efforts in the cause of education and charity, and to show a thorough interest in the welfare of the community at large. In the name of the Committee I once more thank your ladyship for your presence, and would beg you now to declare this bazaar open.

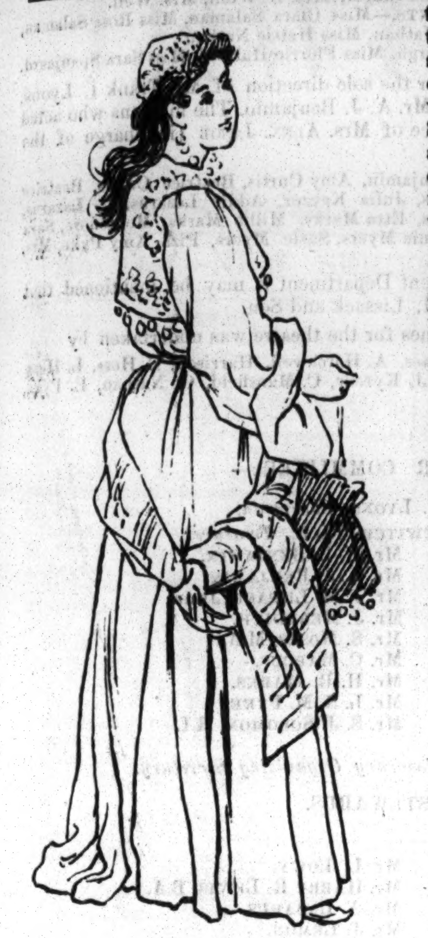
Lady ROTHSCHILD then, in a clear voice, said: I have much pleasure in declaring this Bazaar and Fancy Fair open. I wish that every success may attend the Bazaar, not only for itself, but also the end to which it is destined, the establishment of a synagogue and schools at Hampstead. (Loud cheers.)

The band then played the National Anthem. Lady Rothschild and her son, escorted by the honorary officers, afterwards passed round the room and made a large number of purchases, some of the most considerable being at the stalls of Mrs. Frank Lyons and Mrs. J. Meredith.

Among the visitors who passed through the building during the afternoon and the other days were Lady and Miss Magnus, Lady Simon and Mr. Oswald J. Simon, the Revs. Dr. Adler, B. Spiers, S. Singer, A. Löwy, H. Gollancz, M. Haines, and E. Spero, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild (who spent some time at the flower stall presided over by his wife and her sister, Mrs. Arthur Sassoon), Mrs. Louis Davidson, Mrs. I. Spielman, Dr. and Mrs. Friedländer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lucas, Mr. H. Guedalla, Mr. Francis A. Lucas, Mr. Henry Nathan, Mr. A. M. Marsden, Mr. David Cohen, Mr. Noah Davis, Mr. Edward Davis, Mr. M. Beddington, Mr. B. S. Marks, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, Mr. Henry Lumley, Mr. Charles Davis, Mr. J. de Castro, Mrs. Arthur Wagg, Mr. Frederick Sassoon, Mr. Meyer Sassoon, Mr. Valentine (representative in Amsterdam of the London Rothschilds), Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sassoon, and many others.

When after the opening ceremony the crowd had somewhat dispersed the scene was extremely brilliant. The tasteful arrangements of the stalls, the dresses of their occupants and of the lady visitors, the flowers and the music, which none can better discourse than Dan Godfrey's famous band, all combined in producing a





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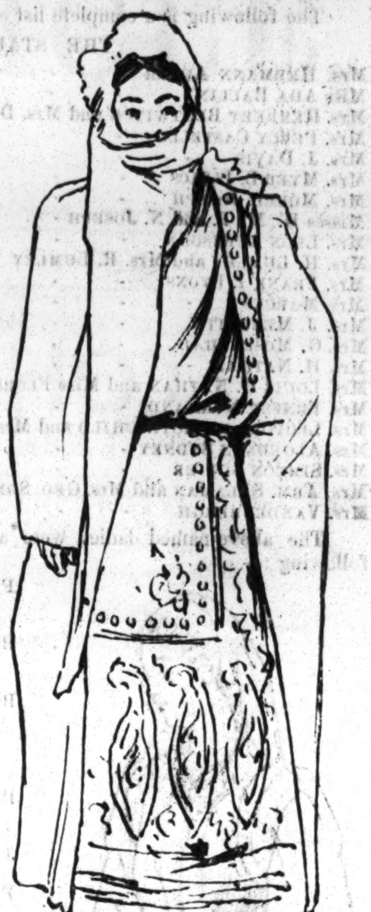

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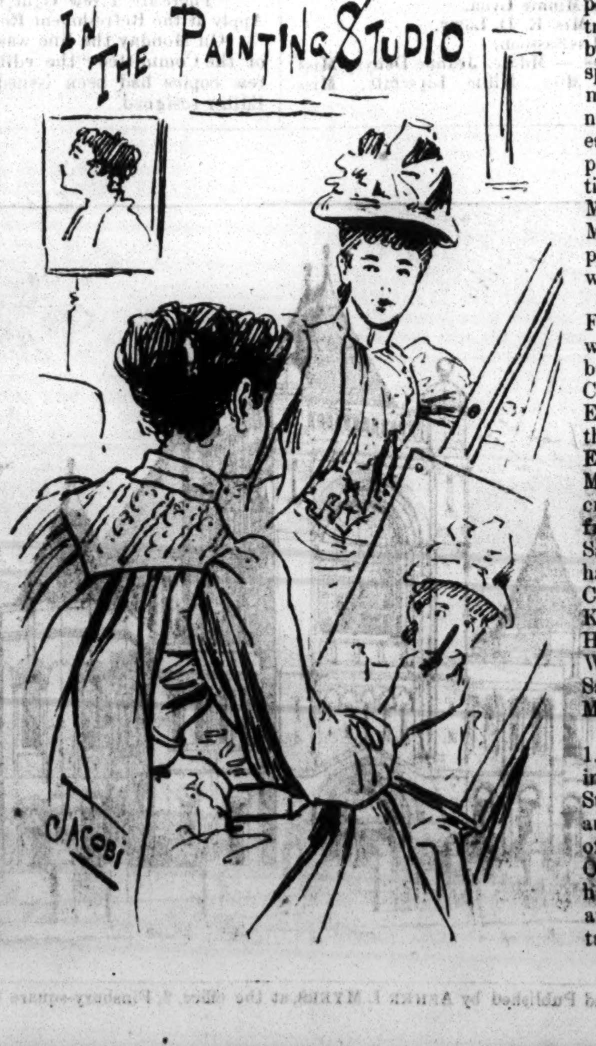

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The following is a complete list of

THE STALLHOLDERS :—

Mrs. **Hermann Adler**	*Fancy Goods.*
Miss **Ada Ballin**	*Books.*
Mrs. **Herbert Bentwitch** and Mrs. **David Solomon.**	*Bébé Stall.*
Mrs. **Percy Castello**	*Photographs.*
Mrs. **J. Davis**	*Japanese Stall.*
Mrs. **Myer L. Isaacs**	*Fancy Articles.*
Mrs. **Morris Joseph**	*Fancy Goods.*
Misses H., M., F. and N. **Joseph**	*The Book Stall.*
Mrs. **Leon Lewisohn**	*Oriental Stall.*
Mrs. **H. Lumley** and Mrs. **R. Lumley**	*The Well.*
Mrs. **Frank I. Lyons**	*Fancy Goods.*
Mrs. **Marcus**	*Toys.*
Mrs. **J. Meredith**	*Fancy Goods.*
Mrs. **G. Mosenthal**	*French Articles.*
Mrs. **H. Nathan**	*Cigars and Perfumery.*
Mrs. **Louis H. Nathan** and Miss **Florence Cohen**	*Flowers.*
Mrs. **Ernest Normand**	*Art Stall.*
Mrs. **Leopold de Rothschild** and Mrs. **A. Sassoon**	*Flowers.*
Mrs. **Algernon Sydney**	*Fancy Goods.*
Mrs. **Simeon Singer**	*Fancy Goods.*
Mrs. **Abm. Salaman** and Mrs. **Geo. Sonnenthal**	*Artificial Flowers.*
Mrs. **Vandenbergh**	*Cocoa Stall.*

The above-named ladies were assisted at their respective Stalls by the following :—

Fancy Goods.—Miss Eva Cohen, Miss Nettie Adler, Miss Ruth Adler, Miss Marie Lewis, Mrs. Francis A. Lucas.

Books.—Miss Amy Joseph, Miss Constance Lewis, Miss Moses, Miss Nathan, Miss Hettie Nathan.

Bebe Stall. — Mrs. Morris Cohen, Miss Pauline Cohen, Miss Blanche Cohen, Mrs. Arthur Davis, Miss Flatau, Miss Carrie Magnus, Miss Neumann, Miss Hilda Piza, Mrs. Adolphe Tuck.

Photographs. — Miss Mabel Beddington, Miss Carvalho, Miss De Castro, Miss N. De Castro, Miss Jonas.

Japanese Stall.—Mrs. M. Davis, Miss Ella Davis, Mrs. M. Silverstone.

Fancy Goods.— Miss Birnbaum, Miss Sophie Cohen, Miss Irene Cohen, Miss C. de H. Harris, Mrs. D. L. Henry, Miss Gladys Henry, Miss Elsie Lindo, Miss Edith Montefiore, Miss White, Miss Alice Wilson.

The Bookstall.—Miss Edith Emanuel.

Oriental Stall. — Mrs. Arthur Franklin, Miss Emily Jacob.

The Well.—Miss Ethel Lumley, Mrs. Geo. Goodwin.

Fancy Goods. —The Misses Emanuel, Mrs. Gratz, Miss Jennie Isaacs, Mrs. S. Lyons, Miss Flossie Lyons, Miss Mabel Lyons, Miss Hannah Moses, Miss Alice Posener, Miss Stoltenhoff.

Toys.—Miss Lindo, the Misses Marcus, Miss Woolf.

Fancy Goods. — Miss Nellie Bennett, Miss Adèle Bennett, the Misses Meredith, Miss Nathan.

French Articles.—Miss H. Baumann, Miss I. Baumann, Miss Evans, Mrs. H. Mosenthal, Miss Mosenthal.

Cigars and Perfumery. — Miss Jessie Joseph, Miss May Mandelson, Miss Zilla Mandelson, Miss Michael, Miss Carrie Myer, Mrs. Alfred Nathan.

Flowers.— Miss Barrow, Miss Beningfield, Miss Hoffnung, Miss Nannie Joseph, Miss Lyon, Miss Minnie Lyon.

Art Stall.—Mrs. E. D. Löwy.

Flowers.—Miss Sassoon.

Fancy Goods. — Mddle. Jeanne Denys, Miss Lipschitz, Miss Millie Lipschitz, Miss Sydney.

Fancy Goods.—Mrs. Haines, Miss Freda Singer, Mrs. A. Wolff, Mrs. Weil.

Artificial Flowers and Ornaments.—Miss Clara Salaman, Miss Rose Salaman, Miss Jeannie Salaman, Miss Bessie Nathan, Miss Hettie Nathan.

Cocoa Stall.—Miss Mabel Van den Bergh, Miss Florrie Halford, Miss Sara Spanjaard.

The refreshment saloon was under the sole direction of Mr. Frank I. Lyons, ably assisted by Mr. H.B. Marks and Mr. A. J. Benjamin. The maidens who acted as waitresses under the superintendence of Mrs. Alex. Jacob (in charge of the financial department), were

Misses Doddie Benjamin, Lizzie Benjamin, Amy Curtis, Beatrice Curtis, Beatrice Emanuel, Minnie Jacobs, Stella Jacobs, Julia Keyzor, Addie Lazarus, C. Lazarus, Florence Löwy, Ida Löwy, Rose Magnus, Etta Marks, Millie Marks, Montefiore, Sara Moore, Hannah Moses, Laura Moses, Minnie Myers, Susie Myers, Piza, Amy Pyke, Mrs. Carl Samuel, Miss Jane Simmons.

In connection with the Refreshment Department it may be mentioned that the wines were supplied by Messrs. M. Lissack and Son.

The sale of tickets and programmes for the theatre was undertaken by

Misses P. Cohen, Lois Fuller, P. Haes, A. Hatchwell, Harrison, E. Hess, L. Hess M. Hess, K. Jonas, R. Jonas, A. Jonas, J. Kyezor, C. Mansfield, G. Nathan, E. Pyke, Slazenger, L. Weil.

The following is a full list of

THE BAZAAR COMMITTEE :—

Mr. **Frank I. Lyons**, *Chairman.*

Mr. **Herbert Bentwitch**, LL.B., *Treasurer.*

Mr. **S. C. Cohen.**
Mr. **N. Cohen.**
Mr. **H. J. Cohen**, M.A.
Mr. **J. J. Duveen.**
Mr. **Louis Davis.**
Mr. **D. Davis.**
Mr. **Arthur Davis.**
Mr. **Frank Emanuel.**
Mr. **J. Grunebaum.**
Mr. **P. G. Asher.**
Mr. **H. L. Benjamin.**
Mr. **A. J. Benjamin.**
Mr. **J. M. Lissack**, Junr.
Mr. **J. Meredith.**
Mr. **S. Moses**, M.A.
Mr. **C. Marcus.**
Mr. **H. B. Marks.**
Mr. **L. S. M. Pyke.**
Mr. **S. J. Solomon**, R.I.

Mr. **Delissa Joseph**, *Honorary Organizing Secretary.*

THE STEWARDS.

The following acted as Stewards:—

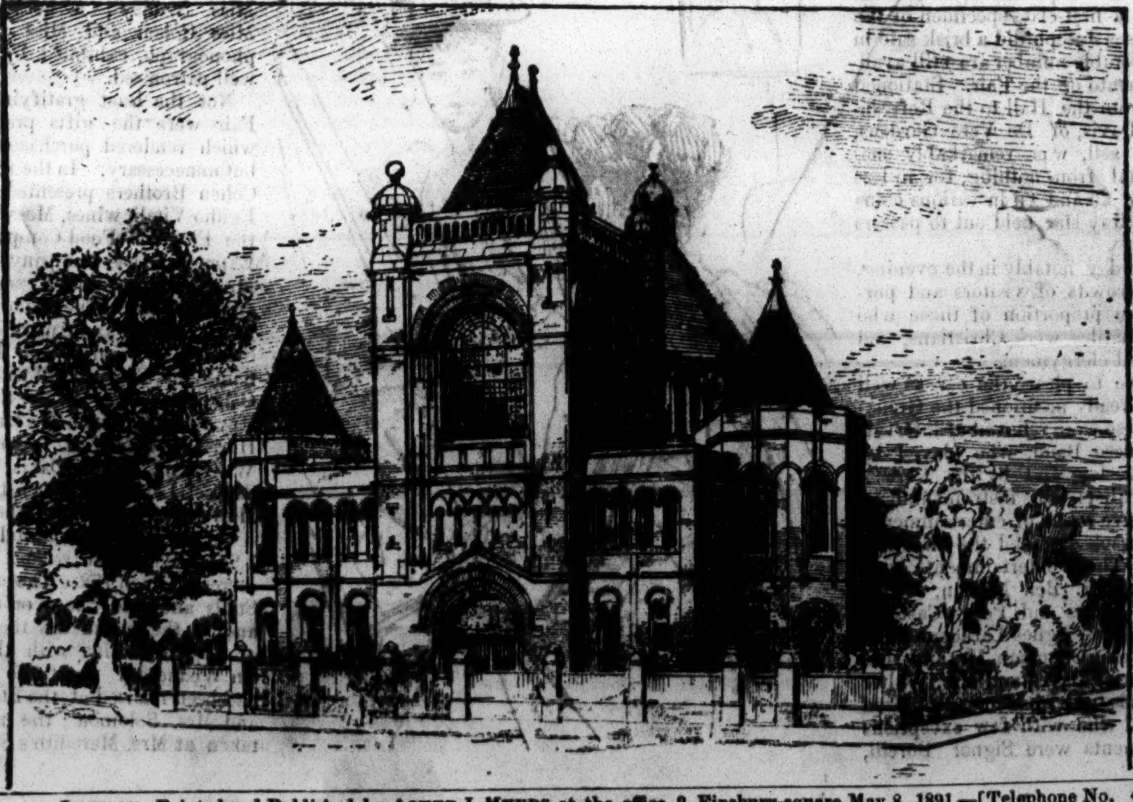
Mr. **S. G. Asher.**
Mr. **W. M. Bayliss**, B.A.
Mr. **H. E. Beddington.**
Mr. **B. L. Cohen**, L.C.C.
Mr. **C. Emanuel.**
Rev. **J. A. Gouldstein.**
Mr. **B. F. Halford.**
Mr. **A. Jacobs.**
Mr. **H. B Joseph.**
Mr. **Walter Joseph.**
Mr. **L. A. Lawrence**, M.R.C.S.
Mr. **L. Lowy.**
Mr. **Harry R. Lewis**, B.A.
Mr. **A. Lazarus.**
Mr. **J. Lemon.**
Mr. **Henry Lucas.**
Mr. **H. Levinsohn.**
Mr. **J. Lemon.**
Sir **Philip Magnus.**
Mr. **L. H. Nathan.**
Mr. **M. Silverstone.**

Actively as the individual members of the Committee seconded the work of Mr. Delissa Joseph, it is to him, in his capacity of Honorary Organising Secretary, and in an equal degree to Mr. F. I. Lyons, the Chairman, that the success of the Fancy Fair is pre-eminently due. Mr. Frank L. Emanuel, too, devoted himself entirely for weeks to the cause, and personally carried out most of the artistic work. The secret of the success of the Fair was the self-sacrifice of all concerned in the movement, the ladies especially, and the completeness of the organisation, the minutest details having been thought out and arranged weeks beforehand. Mr. Joseph in particular laboured with the thoroughness which characterises him in everything he undertakes, and both he and Mr. Lyons succeeded in infusing not a little of their zeal and enthusiasm into those who co-operated with them in a fête with which the birth of the thirteenth offspring of the United Synagogue will ever be associated.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes and therefore has given unfortunate wide publicity to a microscopic line in the "Book of the Fair."

"There are a few G*nt*l* children not used up at the recent Passover on sale.—Apply at the Refreshment Room."

On Monday the line was "blocked out" by peremptory order of the Chairman of the Committee; the editor (Mr. H. J. Cohen) having declined to omit it, but a few copies had been issued unexpurgated. In consequence of the incident the Editor resigned.



London: Printed and Published by Asher I. Myers, at the office, 2, Finsbury-square May 8, 1891.—[Telephone No. 415.]